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Friday, March 2, 1973
Phalgun 11, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday March 2, 1973/Phalguna 11,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Staff in Nationalised Banks of Orissa

*161. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of the nationalised banks opened in Orissa after the nationalisation of Banks in 1969;

(b) the number of the newly opened Branches which do not have adequate staff; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The number of bank offices in Orissa increased from 100 on the eve of bank nationalisation to 217 as at the end of December, 1972. Of the 117 new offices, 47 were opened by the State Bank of India and 61 by the nationalised banks. The new branches are provided with staff considered to be adequate for the estimated volume of business. The position is reviewed periodically by the banks' managements and additional staff is provided as and when warranted by the increase in the volume of business.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: As regards part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister perhaps is not quite aware that there are number of branches in Orissa with only skeleton staff. I can

give instances in my own constituency. There are number of branches, especially of the United Commercial Bank of India in these areas with only skeleton staff. I can quote one example in my own constituency, that is, Balasore District, Bhadrak subdivision. The United Commercial Bank is the leading bank in the district. It has provided staff of three people only, that is, two clerks, and one peon. We have made number of requests to the Regional Manager but they have not taken steps to provide adequate staff. Is it a fact that officers of nationalised banks in rural areas do not take proper interest publicising benefits of the banking system so that the people in the rural areas may know what is what?

As a result, the banking system is not gaining popularity in the rural areas.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I share the concern shown by the hon. Member, because it is true that the technicalities and procedures of loan-taking are somewhat becoming difficult for the people in the rural areas, and it is necessary that some more efforts are necessary to educate the people. I think that it is necessary even to educate ourselves about these matters, because these are such complicated procedures. So, I quite agree in regard to that particular part. We are trying to see that more steps are taken to educate the staff of banks so that they can educate the people, because educating the people also requires edu-

cation on the part of those who want to educate others.

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I think one will have to show some patience about the number of staff in the branches, because when they go into a new area, it is not enough that we send the whole paraphernalia of a bank branch, but they will first of all have to go and establish themselves there. Their merely going in fives or tens is not enough. As the work grows, they will have to be there.

There is another difficulty also, which the banks were facing, because it is very important to have a human infrastructure for the working of the banks. We have got to have a large number of people who are trained to work in the agricultural credit system. Bank employees who were until now mostly working in the urban areas and who were trained to have dealings with trade, commerce and industry and big business are now supposed to deal with small farmers, and they do not know what the farmers' economy is, and therefore, they take either a negative attitude or they make mistakes.

Therefore, we have undertaken a very elaborate a big programme of training of bank personnel. I think when we get these trained personnel available, we shall increase the staff.

As far as the particular branch mentioned by the hon. Member is concerned, I shall look into it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know whether it is a fact that due to competition amongst these nationalised

banks and their different branches, the rate of deposits is not satisfactory, and on the other hand, the costs are growing at a rapid rate?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not followed the significance of the question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Expenditure

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As regard expenditure, deposits etc., the bank's functioning as a whole has to be taken into account. I do not think that trend is there. Possibly, the hon. Member wants to know whether the credit deposit ratio is enough as far as his State is concerned, a point which is often raised by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi also.

There, I would like to plead with the hon. Members that while we take the credit deposit ratio into account, it is much better also to take into account the investment made by the banks in the State. If there is less credit to agriculture, trade etc., then that ratio would be less. At the present moment, we are asking the banks to invest in the States, in the form of investments in loans raised by the State, debenture of electricity boards, in the loans of municipal corporations and other developmental agencies. If we take that into consideration, I would like to tell him that credit plus investment ratio in Orissa was about 123 per cent as compared with deposits as on March 31, 1971.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The hon. Minister has just stated that the increase in the number of staff is related to the increased quantum of work, but in the case of many branches of the State Bank of India, while the quantum of work has remained more or less what was some ten years ago, the staff has been increased considerably. May I know whether it is related to the unemployment pro-

blem? May I also know whether the one-man banking system which was introduced in the State Bank some years ago would be continued in the case of the other nationalised banks also?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is specific relating to Orissa.

Your question is too general a question.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: The Minister is ready to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I know he will be obliging. Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to bring certain difficulties felt by the employees of the branches of these nationalised banks in Orissa. The head offices of most of these nationalised banks are far away; they are not located in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: No suggestions. Please put a question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I agree it is a suggestive question. So I ask whether these regional offices of the banks which have been opened in Orissa could not be given a little more autonomy so far as recruitment of its staff is concerned and the amenities to the staff are concerned. Applications and interview results which were forwarded by the regional offices to the head offices for clearance, are lying there undisposed of and unattended to for the last six, eight and twelves months. Will the hon. Minister look into this aspect and see that the staff are appointed early and from the areas where the Banks are operating.

SHRI YESHWANTRAQ CHAVAN: I would like to explain this very important point, a point which is, I think, near to the heart of every member. Personally, I am trying to take as much interest in it as possible, particularly in regard to the development of banking service in those States which are somewhat backward. As

far as officers are concerned, the recruitment is on an all-India level, but as for the other staff, it is our desire, wish and also advice to the banks that they should try to recruit people more from the areas where the banks are located at least from within the State. That certainly should be the direction in which we would like to go.

In this particular matter, as far as Orissa is concerned, it is one of the States where Government is anxious to show some desired results. Very recently a very senior officer of the banking department was deputed there. We had very detailed useful discussions and some decisions also have been taken and I shall also pursue the matter. If the hon. member wishes to have a clarification point on which he had any doubt can write to me.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister stated that 117 new branches of nationalised banks have been opened in Orissa. Out of these, how many have been opened in rural areas?

SHRI YESHWANTRAQ CHAVAN: About 80.

Loans given by Public Sector Financial Institution to larger and large Industrial Houses.

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*163. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the total amount of loans, advances and other financial assistance by way of under-writing or purchase of equity shares, preference shares and debentures given by the public sector financial institutions and nationalised banks to the 'larger' and 'large' industrial houses in the private

sector having assets over 20 crores, house by house, in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) how does the total amount of these loans, advances and financial assistance given to larger and 'large' private sector houses compare with total volume of loans, advances and financial assistance made from these institutions and banks; and

(c) the total volume of loans, advances and financial assistance given by the public sector financial institutions to public sector business and industries during the period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4351/73].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: First of all I must protest and draw your attention to the fact that this is not a statement at all. The statement says that information will be collected, most of it, and will be laid on the Table later on. I cannot understand this at all. Three weeks notice has been given and the information, I am sure, is readily available. These are all well-established institutions with quite adequate staff and arrangements and yet they cannot prepare these figures. If one of them, IFC, could give these figures, I do not know why the LIC or IDBI cannot give the figures. No figures have been given for the banks even after three weeks notice given for collecting the information.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sorry for it. But I must get facts and give them. What can I do? But it should have been done. I have not been able to get the information. I could get the information about IFC because its headquarters are in Delhi. I can understand his protest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, the result is that the scope of asking questions has become very limited now. Some figures have been given only in respect of the IFC. With regard to those figures, I would like to ask whether the Minister can explain how it is that in 1971 the total figures for loans given to these large industrial houses amount, according to this statement, to Rs. 110 lakhs, whereas in the next year, 1972-73—and that also not the whole year but only for nine months—this figure has gone up by about five times, namely, Rs. 530.95 lakhs. I would like to know from him, in his view, what are the factors responsible within the space of one year, for a five-fold increase in the loans given by the IFC to the large and larger industrial houses. Is there any particular reason for this, pertaining to this period?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My own personal explanation is one will have to go into further depths also, I agree—mostly these sanctions are given at a particular time; there are sanctions given at one time and the disbursements take a little later. It does not mean that there is any policy change about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As regards the outstanding loans from the nationalised banks—they have not given the figures—I would like to know from him, in the context of the Fifth Plan now, whether any firm policy decisions have been taken and directions given to the banks as well as to those financial institutions that these outstanding loans to the bigger houses should be converted into equity holdings with a corresponding participation in the management and control of those undertakings. Is this going to be the general policy directive for the fifth Plan period or not?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Members are aware that I have laid on the Table of the House last year the policy statement about

the conversion clauses. I do not remember the details of them now, but as it has been laid on the Table of the House hon. Members can refer to it. Above certain limits—I think it is about Rs. 50 lakhs or so in some cases or in certain instances the convertibility clause can be acted upon. So, that policy direction is there.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: I did not ask that. I know there are some conditions laid down. I wanted to know on the eve of the fifth Plan, is it going to be the broad policy outlook of the Government, during that next five years as far as possible, to convert these loans into equity participation so that in tune with the proclaimed socialist objectives at least these institutions and nationalised banks get some control or some share in the actual management and control of these undertakings.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I said, we have laid down the policy and the guidelines. They are meant to be implemented. When they are meant to be implemented, they will be implemented on the basis of the policy laid down for them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, in regard to these public sector and financial institutions which are supposed to be for the public, is it not a fact that most of them have given loans or other accommodation to only large monopoly houses? If that be so, in the context of the present policy of the Government, could I have an idea roughly—if not on the basis of the figures about the lack of which Mr Indrajit Gupta complained and I support him—how in the recent years, say, a couple of years or three years, the percentage of advance has become much more for the private sector and the monopoly houses as against the others who are small houses, individual entrepreneurs and otherwise?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think the trends is in that direction

but possibly we will have to make a formal judgment. When all the figures are available I will be open for cross-examination at that stage.

SHRI K. NARAYANRAO: In the statement, it has been stated:

"As regards the nationalised banks, in accordance with the law and practice and usage customary amongst bankers, it is not possible for bank to divulge information regarding its constituents. I think this is a disturbing phenomenon. In view of the fact that we want a qualitative change to achieve certain objectives, if nationalised banks follow old practices, how can parliament assess the system of loans to individual concerns?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know whether he has asked a question or raised a difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about qualitative change.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: How can parliament know that the banks are functioning in such a way as to achieve the underlying national purpose, if they follow old practices?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I can indicate the directions in which we want them to work and following are the tests. Firstly, whether the banks are trying to increase their activities in the field of the priority sectors. I would say this is a very important criteria. Secondly, whether they are spreading their activities in unbanked areas. Thirdly, whether they are making greater deposit mobilisation effort and after making that effort whether they are trying to use that additional deposit mobilisation for developmental activity in specified areas. These are the three or four practical tests that we can lay down for judging the performance of the nationalised banks.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These big industrial houses are getting loans not only from the nationalised banks but from other financial institutions also. At the same time, the small entrepreneurs could not get loans. For example the loan from these banks to the 75 big business houses stood at Rs. 440.28 crores on 18th July, 1969; and after nationalisation the figure is Rs. 491.73 crores on 26th March, 1971. Before nationalisation it was 71 per cent; after nationalisation it increased to 75 per cent. Even after nationalisation the big houses are getting more loans from nationalised banks. Would resources be expanded, I cannot say if the economy is expanded and if the resources are expanded, I cannot say.

75 houses and that other entrepreneurs could get funds? The Government must strict the nationalised banks to minimise loans to these houses so that the share of the large industrial houses will not increase. The point we shall have to take into account is whether the priority sectors, the neglected sectors, are further neglected. That will be the final test of it. I personally think that our policy will stand that test.

सीधे आयात के लिए उपचोक्ताओं को लाइसेंस देना

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164. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या बाहिनी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयात करने वाली ग्रधिकृत एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध आयातिन कच्चे माल के उत्तराधिकारियों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हई हैं:

(ब) क्या ये ऐजेंसियां द्वारा कस्बे माल की मांग को तत्काल पूरा न कर सकने की स्थिति में उपभोक्ताओं को लाइसेंस देकर संघीयाधारत करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir. There are at times complaints against canalising agencies in regard to the delay in supply of goods against the release Orders issued in favour of actual users. These complaints are looked into promptly.

(b) Licences in respect of canalised items are granted in favour of the canalising agencies only. In some cases letters of authority are issued in favour of actual users against licences issued to canalising agencies to meet specific requirements.

(c) Des not arise.

श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : एम० एम०
टीसी० और एस० टी० सी० आदि केने-
लाइजिंग एजेन्सीज विचालिये का काम करती
आई है और भारी मुनाफा कमा कर मैनुफैक्चरर्ज
को कम्बे माल की आपूर्ति करती आई है।
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों
में किन किन मैनुफैक्चरर्ज को सीधे आयात
करने की सुविधा दी गई है। क्या अंती
महोदय यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या
छोटे मैनुफैक्चरर्ज को विचालियों से बचाने
के लिये, जो भारी मुनाफा कमाते हैं, उनको
सीधे आयात करने की सुविधा प्रदान की
जायेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This capitalisation is handing over the responsibility of either export or import to the public sector. I do not agree with the hon. Member that such public sector undertakings which are entire-

ly controlled by the Government of India, whether the STC, MMTC, Cashew Corporation, Cotton Corporation or the Hindustan Steel can be called middlemen, because these are public sector agencies and their commercial benefits are finally accruing to the nation. The intention of canalisation is to effect economy in prices by collective bargaining and bulk purchases and mop up profits on speculative items and items with a high margin of profit. The second part of the main purpose of canalisation is effective utilisation of the foreign exchange because in quite a few cases the private entrepreneurs who were importing were over-invoicing and, to that extent, we were losing foreign exchange. The extension of the role of the State sector, where they acquire special expertise and knowledge will ultimately be beneficial to the nation. Regarding the pricing policy, it is not in an arbitrary way that we are fixing the prices. There is a regular committee which goes into the pricing of it and it is subject, ultimately, to the control of the Ministry of Commerce. The working of the public sector agencies with regard to procurement, pricing, distribution and import of raw materials and other procedures are reviewed every quarter by a committee presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, consisting of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Development Commissioner of Small-scale Industries, the Director-General of Technical Development and representatives of the department of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce. It is in such a high-power committee that the pricing policy is decided.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: खंड (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है :

"In some cases letters of authority are issued in favour of actual users."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से मैनुफैक्चरर्ज हैं, जिनको सीधे आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। मैं उनके नाम जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार इम रकार की सुविधा सब छोटे मैनुफैक्चरर्ज को देने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is our intention to give the maximum facilities to the small entrepreneurs. The letter of authority, which the hon. Member is probably referring to, is given under an authorisation by the canalising agency in cases where it is a newly canalised item or where the public sector has not procured enough expertise or the bulk purchases have not come to a systematic procedure. Also, in cases where there is difficulty, especially for the small-scale sector, in procuring their raw materials, we are giving them letters of authority.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: जिन मैनुफैक्चरर्ज को सीधे आयात करने की सुविधा दी गई है, उनके नाम बताये जाय।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The names of the small entrepreneurs would be a voluminous list.

श्री हृष्ण बन्द कल्याण: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो संस्थायें बाहर से कच्चा माल मंगाती हैं, वे किस दाम पर मंगाती हैं और वह माल छोटे उद्योगपतियों को किस दाम पर दिया जाता है—दोनों दामों में कितना अन्तर है। क्या यह सही है कि जिन बहुत सी प्राइवेट पार्टियों को कच्चा माल मंगाने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, वे स्वयं उसका उपयोग नहीं करती हैं और उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचती है? मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं और उनमें क्या क्या बात कही रखी है?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I cannot mention the exact number of complaints. Though the number is not large, quite

a few complaints have been received and we are keeping a watch over them. Punitive measures have been taken where *prima facie* cases have been established. Regarding the pricing policy, it is a graded slab. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I may just enumerate the real factors that guide the pricing policy, because this is a situation which is much misunderstood and there is a feeling in the country that the canalising agencies are profiteering.

In our pricing policy we are giving preference to the export sector. Units exporting 10 to 25 per cent or more of the produce are given preferential treatment in terms of prices for the import of raw material supplied to them by the canalising agencies. Then, regarding the pattern of pricing and the margin of the canalising agency, there are certain items in which the canalising agency should mop up the profits. There are certain other items where we leave the mopping up of profits to the public sector. Items where the intention was to stabilise prices in the interest of the consumers and where prices of final products may be controlled for which raw materials should be made available at the cheapest prices. Finally, items for which an amalgam of both has to be considered. Bulk imports like non-ferrous metals and steel and other miscellaneous items in which the state trading agencies have to be differentiated.

I may add that there is no question of profiteering in the public sector. Whatever profits are earned by the state trading agencies, they finally come to the public exchequer.

“**श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवाल या कि अनुपात कितना है? जब वह मंगते हैं तो कितने में आता है और जब बेचते हैं तो कितने में बेचते हैं, दोनों में कितना अन्तर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह पसन्द नहीं करता कि हर दिन आप इस तरह के प्रश्न पूछें—आपका यह रोज का तरीका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिलवाइये। सदन को पता लग जायेगा कि ये लोग कितना कमाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से आप दूसरे मेंबर्स का भी टाइम ले लेते हैं। यह रोजाना की बात हो गयी है, कभी कभी हो तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन आप जितने प्रश्न पूछेंगे, दूसरी बार जरूर उठेंगे, यह बुरी बात है। मैं इस तरह से रोजाना इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, इनका तो रोजमर्रा का काम हो गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि 10-20-30-40 कितने परसेंट का अन्तर है?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. You may give separate notice.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: May I know whether in the course of the trading by MMTC and STC, instances have been brought to the notice of the minister wherein demands for raw materials by manufacturing firms in this country have been held up for such a long time that the prices of those raw materials have gone up and the companies have suffered substantially because of the rise in prices?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I cannot agree with the hon. member that it is as alarming situation. But there are quite a few discrepancies especially with regard to items newly canalised. At present, out of the total import of Rs. 1853 crores in 1971-72, canalising agencies in the public sector are importing Rs. 1181 crores, i.e. more than 64 per cent. In the case of new items,

there may be a few difficulties in the beginning which we are trying to streamline.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether Government has received complaints that while distributing imported material, small scale units are neglected and big units are given preference?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There are quite a few representations from the small scale sector about the availability of raw materials. It is precisely this point that we are taking care of especially through the Internal Raw Material Assistance Centre—IRMAC—attached to the S.T.C. and we are giving facilities to the small scale sector.

Scheme for Compulsory Export of Engineering and Chemical Items

*165. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to extend the scheme for compulsory exports to Engineering and Chemical Units;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent it will help the export of Engineering goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) and (b). A scheme of compulsory export obligation under the Actual User policy already in operation includes some engineering and chemical industries. The question of extending the scope of compulsory exports is under consideration.

(c) While any strengthening of the present scheme would be calculated towards augmenting the exports, an

assessment of the extent thereof would not be possible at this stage.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know whether Government has taken any steps for the modernisation of textile mills and, if so, to what extent the foreign exchange has been sanctioned for the import of capital equipment to the exporting mills, what are those mills, and whether some exporting mills of Orissa have not been given any amount for this purpose and, if so, what are the reason?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the Question pertains to Engineering and Chemical industries. It seems the hon. Member is more interested in textile industry. I do not know whether this is covered by the question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: May I know from the hon. Minister as to under the actual-users policy how many engineering and chemical industries are operating in the country and what are the States?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are many industries but as regards industrial units category-wise, the figures are not readily available. There are 59 industries of which 12 have been selected under actual-users policy and the minimum export obligation for them is 5 per cent of their production.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's statement, as I have seen in papers a few days ago, that three free trade zones have been created in the country, Bombay, Dum Dum and Madras and that in those free-trade zone areas, the engineering and chemical industries will be set up, may I know whether all the produce from those free-trade zone areas will be exported compulsorily and, if not, what is the policy of the Government thereto?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: So far as free trade zone areas and the industries to be located therein

are concerned, their compulsory obligation will be cent per cent.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether our public sector units manufacturing engineering equipments are able to meet the requirements of our industrial units?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a relative question. In our self-reliant economy, even in some cases where the whole of our internal demands are not met, we have to export a part thereof. The percentage that we are insisting for export is only 5 per cent. I am sorry to say that even 5 per cent requirements has not been fulfilled by many units.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has received any complaint that the engineering goods exported to other countries are found to be out-dated by three or four years. If this is the nature of complaint received in his Ministry, what measures has this Ministry adopted to make the engineering goods exported up-to-date?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not know of any specific complaint. But one can imagine when thousands of commodities of different categories are annually exported, there cannot be completely complaint-free export performance record.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to give subsidy to encourage exports of engineering and chemical items.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir. We are already giving a lot of subsidy, the details of which I can forward to the hon. Member if he is interested.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, I am interested.

Proposal to Declare Ujjain, Gwalior, Mandu (Dhar) and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh as Tourist Centres

*166. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:**

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to declare the historical and cultural places of Ujjain, Gwalior, Mandu (Dhar) and Shivpuri Districts of Madhya Pradesh as Tourist Centres in the Central Sector and if so, when; and

(b) the extent of foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No specific list of tourist centres is maintained, as the development of places of tourist interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they offer. In Madhya Pradesh, during the Fourth Plan, facilities for tourists are being provided in the Central Sector at Khajuraho, Bhopal, Kanha-Kisli National Park, Sanchi and Dewas.

(b) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on an all-India basis and not on a State-wise or place-wise basis.

श्री हुकम चंद्र कच्चवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत में पूछा गया था कि उज्जैन, ग्वालियर, मांडू (धार), शिवपुरी को पर्यटक स्थान घोषित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार है क्या लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर सरकार की ओर से नहीं मिला। जो स्थान आपने बताये हैं उन स्थानों पर कितना खर्च आपकी ओर से किया जायेगा और मैंने जो

स्थान बताये हैं उनको पर्यटक स्थान घोषित करने में और किनाना समय आपको लगेगा—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : मांडू में अभी एक टूरिस्ट लाइ ई और बाकी जगह इस योजना में करने का विचार नहीं है। अभी तक चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में डिपार्टमेंट आफ्टूरिजम की तरफ से 35 लाख रुपये करने की योजना है और उसमें काफी खर्च हो चुका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कालवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उज्जैन, ग्वालियर, मांडू—ये स्थान ऐतिहासिक स्थान रहे हैं तो इन स्थानों को इस सूची में लाने में कौन सी दिक्कत सरकार के सामने आ रही है ? यदि इस समय नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो क्या आपका विचार अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनको लेने का है ?

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन केन्द्रों को पर्यटन स्थान घोषित करने के बाद क्या हमारी संस्कृति का प्रचार अन्य देशों में अच्छे ढंग से नहीं किया जा सकेगा ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : संस्कृति का प्रचार करने के लिये काफी सुविधायें पर्यटकों को देने की योजना तो है ही और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में खजुराहो तथा उसके साथ साथ सांची का विकास भी शामिल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कालवाय की जो संस्कृति है उसका क्या प्रचार करते हैं ? (ध्यवधान)

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : पांचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य के कोई सुझाव हैं जो जरूर उनके बारे में सोचा जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कालवाय : मैंने सुझाव दिया हुआ है और पहले भी इस सम्बन्ध में पूछ चुका हूँ। अधिकर इन स्थानों को पर्यटक स्थान घोषित करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ? ये स्थान ऐतिहासिक तीय स्थान हैं ... (ध्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसी इनकी भावत है, मैं तो बड़ा हेरान हूँ। आपने दो स्वाल पूछ दिये हैं ।

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : पर्यटन राज्य सरकार का विषय है। राज्य सरकार तो कर ही रही है और साथ ही साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस बारे में उनको मदद कर रही है। ... (ध्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर समय आप क्यों खड़े हो जा जाते हैं। दूसरों को भी कुछ चांस देना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कालवाय : बहुत से मदस्य पूछते ही नहीं हैं, आकर वैसे ही चले जाते हैं तो जो पूछते हैं उनको मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the increased demand from different States like Madhya Pradesh to open new tourist centres, may I know whether Government is going to re-examine the whole matter, so that the scope for expansion of tourist centres to different places of interest may be taken into consideration?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is continuously being examined and it is being processed also. Different places of tourist interest are being developed by the State Governments and also by the Central Government. (Interruption) About details, if he had asked a specific question about Madhya Pradesh, I could have answered.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : माननीय सदस्य कल्पवाय जी ने कुछ संस्कृति की बात की। टूरिज्म विभाग के माध्यम से अन्य देशों में संस्कृति का प्रचार होगा क्या—इसी से मन्वन्धित मैं भी डा० महिंदी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक हमारी खजुराहो की संस्कृति है जिसको देखने के लिए संसार के बड़े पर्यटक आते हैं तो खजुराहो की जो संस्कृति है उसका प्रचार करने के लिए कुछ कर रही है क्या?

डा० सरोजिनी महिंदी : खजुराहो दर्शनीय स्थल है, बहुत से लोग बाहर से वहां पर आते हैं। भारत में जितने पर्यटक आते हैं उसके 13 प्रतिशत लोग वहां देखने के लिए जाते हैं। उसकी वृद्धि के लिए काफी कोशिश की जा रही है। एकोमोडेशन में काफी अभिवृद्धि हो चकी है, 40 कमरे अधिक बनाए गए हैं, एयर-पोर्ट का भी विकास हो चुका है और 737 वहां जा रहा है पर्यटकों को लेकर।

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

(b) The places selected by the Company for the hotels are Delhi, Agra and Madras.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: It is very strange that the Department of Tourism is unaware of Government's declared policy not to allow foreign monopoly concerns to enter into non-essential sector of the industries. Why should there be this reference to the monopoly commission and all that? I want to know from the Government whether this decision of the Department of Tourism is in consonance with the declared objective of the economic policy of the Government or not. Secondly, if it is not, why has permission been granted? I would like to know further as to in how many cases such permission has been granted to other foreign monopoly concerns.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is not decision of the Department of Tourism only; it is a decision of the whole Government. We studied the proposal carefully. In fact, in this particular case, one of the ideas was the dilution of the foreign shareholding in this company. The proposal was that with Rs. 10 crore investment they will allot equity shares of Rs. 6 crores to Indians by way of public issue and so the shareholding would be diluted. Therefore, it is in consonance with the policy of the Government. But, of course, under the MRTP Act they have got to get clearance. If they get clearance, further action will follow. Regarding the second question, I would say that we are allowing foreign collaboration regarding hotels in this country but it is not on a management basis but we are allowing it on a franchise basis. The advantage of this is well-known and throughout the world now in fact this system is being followed. In view of our desire to strengthen the infrastructure, we have laid down certain

Permission to Indian Tobacco Company to Construct a Chain of Hotels

*168. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Company has been given permission to construct a chain of hotels in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the places selected for the purpose and other features of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The proposal of the India Tobacco Company to set up three hotel projects has been approved in principle, subject to the Company's obtaining clearance under the

clearcut conditions and if they fall within those conditions this is being allowed in certain specified cases.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I fail to understand this franchise basis because it is too technical for me to understand. May I know the need to bring in foreign know-how and foreign collaboration in the hotel industry? Are we not competent enough to construct our own hotels?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I shall explain the position to the hon. Member. It is really very well known throughout the world. One of the major advantages of a foreign franchise link-up is in bookings and reservations. All over the world, today, tourism has become an international affair; it is the biggest international industry in the world today, and bookings are done on a chain basis. Therefore, not only in this country, but all over the world, even in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, chain hotels are being encouraged by the Governments, so that people who travel get their bookings done before they leave the country. This is a well known contemporary phenomenon. In any case, we in this country are somewhat behind most of the other countries. Therefore, keeping this in view, we have laid down that under no circumstances will the equity participation be more than 20 per cent. So, there is no question of any foreign company getting control of the hotel. But, nevertheless, the foreign franchise link-up is advantageous both as far as bookings are concerned and also as far as specialised training is concerned in various aspects of hotel management.

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister's answer is somewhat confusing. First, he said that just to dilute foreign capital, out of Rs. 10 crores, they were going to have Rs. 6 crores. He also said that there was nothing wrong in foreign collaboration as far as the hotel industry was concerned. May I know what expertise the India Tobacco Co., which is a foreign monopoly

company in the cigarette industry, has got in the hotel industry and why they should be allowed to set up hotels?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Perhaps, the hon. Member did not follow entirely what I was trying to say. There are two different matters. One is the question of the India Tobacco Co., which is separate and the other is the general question of foreign collaboration.

As far as the India Tobacco Co. is concerned, this is part, as I understand it, of the dilution of their capital. It has nothing to do, I am sure, with the new taxes that my colleague the Finance Minister has imposed on cigarettes. I think it is simply a case where they have got a certain amount of funds in this country, and as part of the general policy that the foreign shareholding should be diluted, this proposal has come in and, therefore, they are expanding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A very important question arises out of the answer given by the hon. Minister just now. This is a new diplomatic expression which we are hearing, namely dilution of their capital. Actually, I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware that it is becoming more and more the practice now in this country for this type of big foreign concerns which were originally set up in a particular branch of the industry, to go in, in the name of diversification, into other fields which are absolutely unrelated to their original field, so that they can remit the profits back. India Tobacco Co. is not going in into the hotel industry only but they are also going in into deep-sea fishing and they are buying trawlers for deep-sea fishing. Similarly, foreign oil companies are marketing safety razor blades and so many other things. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would examine this proposal more carefully, because this becomes a tool for further remittance of profits abroad, and the Joint Committee on the Foreign Ex-

change Regulations (Amendment) Bill is particularly seized of this danger.

(ii) For the year 1970 (Rs. in Lakhs) 60.58
104.59

DR. KARAN SINGH: I must admit that I am not competent to comment in detail upon the other broader aspects that he has raised. I would only say that in this particular case, the reason for my having used the term 'dilution of foreign holdings' is this. The foreign holding in this company is expected to be diluted from 75 per cent to 60 per cent after this issue. In other words, the Indian shareholding is going to be increased, and, therefore, obviously, *prima facie*, the amount of profits that come to India will be increased. But as I said, I would not like to comment upon the broader question. Specifically in the hotel field, the proposal came to us, and as we welcome the construction of more hotels in this country, we have supported it.

(b) Service charges on exports, relating to the first quarter of 1969 2.45 2.45

(c) Head Office Expenses

(i) For the year 1967 17.47
(ii) For the year 1968 25.70

Total Remittances 150.21

(a) No remittances were made in 1972.

(b) The above figures are exclusive of remittances on account of import of raw materials, ingredients etc.

Remittances by Coca Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

*170. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount in foreign exchange repatriated from India by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) of those amounts, what is the share of its profits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Indian branch of Coco-Cola Export Corporation had remitted the following amounts in the Calendar Years 1970 and 1971:—

(a) Profits (Rs. in lakhs)

(i) For the year 1969 44.01

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The statement clearly shows one or two things. Firstly, the profit repatriated by the Coca Cola company has been steeply increasing. In 1968-69, as was mentioned, it has come to Rs. 1.50 crores. When we are hearing so much about self-reliance and all that, what is the justification in allowing this non-essential item of a soft drink to exploit this country to this extent and to take away foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1-1/2 crores? Would Government consider stopping the production of coca cola and promoting indigenous soft drinks?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There are two aspects to the question. As for the first their remittances so far in proportion to their investment, are more. Therefore, it has caught the attention of this House and the country as a whole. The local product will have to be encouraged in the normal way. But the only question with which we should be concerned now is to control the remittances.

abroad out of the profits they make. The new approach we have taken—the details of which are under consideration—is that the remittances must be related to their export performance. In commonsense language I would say that whatever they remit, it should be something less than what they earn by export so that there is some net contribution of their export earnings to the national exchequer.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: While answering, the Minister himself was not very convinced of the way he was putting things because he was very reluctant in answering the question. The main point is that since it is not a very essential item, whatever be their investment, why should we at all allow our country to be exploited by Coca Cola, however, sweet it may be?

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA: What about self-reliance about which so much is being talked about now?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Self-reliance certainly can be encouraged by allowing our own products to grow. I am not against it. I would like to see what we can do to encourage that. If there are any constructive suggestions for that, we can do it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Increase import duty.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Increased import duty will, be again a cost on the consumer here. Remittances are not affected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The wealthier consumers would use it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These things are middle class consumption items.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With our concept of self-reliance, since coca cola is 3596 LS—2.

an organisation exporting and remitting from almost all countries of the world and India's is not an isolated case, will our concept of self-reliance take us to the position of economic isolationism, shut off all the imports and cut out all the exports? Will our self-reliance be defined in years to come or in months to come as economic isolationism?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think that is another extreme stand that is taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The statement only gives the figures for the years 1970 and 1971 with a note that no remittance were made in 1972. I would like to know whether this note relates to the position that in fact no remittances were made but that for the profits made during this year and for the head of expenses and other items remittances will be allowed in 1970 or subsequent years for the year 1972. Is the Government in a position to say what will be the figure for the year 1972, for which remittances would be allowed later on?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am sorry because those figures are not with me and also because they are yet to be finalised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The statement says no remittances were made in 1972. Kindly keep the House informed as to how much money will be remitted subsequently.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have raised certain very interesting points I can give you the figures for export earnings for 1970; they are about Rs. 437 lakhs. Remittances pending approval for 1971 have been given; for 1971 profit, it is about Rs. 76 lakhs. Head Office expenses for 1969, which are still pending, are Rs. 31.2 lakhs. Servicing charges on exports relating to the first quarter of 1971—these are still pending. As far as 1972 is concerned, profits for 1972 are estimated at about Rs. 81 lakhs for which

application has not been made.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage in supply of yarn to Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu

SNQ 2. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious shortage in the supply of yarn to handloom industry in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether the State Government drew the attention of the Centre to the grave unemployment among Handloom Weavers leading to unrest on account of the shortage of yarn; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yarn shortages have occurred not only in Tamil Nadu but in other States also.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The situation had been discussed in depth with the representatives of State Governments, Industry and Trade on 26-2-73. Decisions regarding distribution and prices of cotton yarn amongst the concerned States will be announced very shortly.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: The hon. Minister of Commerce on the 27th February, 1973 stated that the steep escalation in the price of yarn from December, 1972 to February, 1973 is due to the fact that 33 per cent of the total production of yarn is clustered in Tamil Nadu, which is under 75 per cent power cut. Besides this, the Minister went on to say that the Government of India is aware of instances where the yarn allotted to the State Governments was not lifted. The Minister has further added that the responsibility for distribution would have to be taken squarely by the concerned States.

He also said that the export of yarn would continue. Out of 20 lakhs of handloom weavers threatened with unemployment on account of the non-availability of yarn, five and a half lakhs handloom weavers are in the State of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to point out that the State Government of Tamil Nadu has not failed to lift the yarn allotted to it. Secondly, in the matter of importing—

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. Do not set up this practice. I am not going to allow you. No such statements are allowed.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: The State Government of Tamil Nadu has not failed to lift the yarn allotted to it. In the matter of importing generators, the request of Tamil Nadu seeking permission to the import of 500 generators still remains pending with the Government of India. Unless this is done, there is no possibility of restoring 75 per cent power cut in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. You are not allowed to read in the House.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I have stated this to emphasise the fact that the State Government is between the devil and the deep sea. The Minister is also making contradictory statements.

I would like to know the concrete steps, barring the sending of communications to the Chief Ministers, proposed to be taken by the Central Government to tide over the crisis and to supply the required quantum of yarn to Tamil Nadu.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I very much appreciate the concern voiced by the hon. Members regarding shortage of yarn in Tamil Nadu. As I have said in the body of my original answer, it is an all-India phenomenon and one of the contributory

causes of the shortage is also all-India in nature, namely, power shortage;

I agree with the hon. Member that it is a fact that even yarn allotted to Tamil Nadu Government was not lifted by the Government and therefore did not reach the weavers. I also appreciate the plight of the handloom weavers and therefore we have taken certain pre-policy decisions, certain parameters in our meeting on 26-2-1973 to concretise it into firm policy decisions. If you allow me, I may state those five parameters within which we are going to take firm policy decisions.

(1) 100 per cent yarn production should come under voluntary distribution control. This means that each unit producing free yarn shall voluntarily deliver it to a State Government nominated by the Textile Commissioner.

(2) The prices of each count of yarn shall be pushed back from the present levels to reasonable levels to be determined very shortly.

(3) The yarn producing mills shall be directed that they shall preserve their production pattern as may be specified by the Textile Commissioner. This means that even when mills are working below their full capacity due to power-cuts, they shall produce yarn in hanks and cones, beams and pirns, etc., in a proportion to be specified by the Textile Commissioner. It may, perhaps, be decided that the production of hank yarn should be upgraded inasmuch as, due to power-cuts, the powerlooms will also not be functioning to their full capacity and their genuine requirements should fall. The handloom sector not being affected by power shortages must be fed to the maximum extent possible, so that employment levels in this sector are not disturbed.

(4) The Textile Commissioner will direct specific mills producing hosiery yarn to continue to do so upto the levels to be specified by him. This sector, according to the Hosiery Fe-

deration, employs 46,000 workers and needs only 33 million kgs. of hosiery yarn. This is not a large quantity and effort would be that full employment in this sector is revived.

(5) A credit squeeze should be imposed on the trade so that hoarding and black-marketing of yarn is ruled out.

There are certain other considerations. I do not like to enter into all those details. But I should like to summarise that this scheme when fully concretised will be voluntary informed and compulsory in content.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: On 11-8-1972, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu wrote to the Prime Minister requesting that the power of distribution of yarn should vest with the State Government. What action has been taken on this request? If the request of the Chief Minister had been acceded to by the Central Government, this grave situation would not have arisen. The Central Government should bear the guilt fully.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am sorry I cannot agree with the diagnosis suggested by the hon. Member because the problem, as I pointed out, is an all India problem. If even the Tamil Nadu Government had been given the power to allot the yarn it would not have solved the problem. Since handloom weavers, 7.5 million of them, are spread over all the States of India, this State or any particular State cannot be entrusted exclusively to decide the allotment of yarn because it is an all-India shortage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that last year we had a peak production of cotton in the country and one of the major problems of the handloom weavers is on account of the fact that they have to compete with mill cloth and need fine and superfine yarn which can be supplied only from the mills which are fed with imported cotton, how do Gov-

ernment propose to control the supply of yarn required by the handloom industry, so that competitively they may be able to survive with the mill cloth?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the parameters evolved out of the meeting on 26th February have taken note of this problem.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not mentioned in the parameters. Where is it said?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Particular care will be taken to give the necessary yarn to the handloom weavers. Primarily their requirement will be met first and then others. Because it was a lengthy statement comprising so many points, I did not like to bother the hon. member. If he is interested, I can supply the whole of it to him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know how long this situation has been continuing, what is the percentage by which production in this sector has gone down and how many persons are estimated to have been thrown out of employment?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The voluntary scheme was introduced only late last year. So it was not there for a very long time. As soon as we felt there should be some sort of compulsion, we introduced it. Compulsion was to the tune of 50 per cent. We found that the scheme did not yield the desired results. That is why we are now thinking of another scheme whereby these mills will be obliged to surrender, though voluntary in form, cent per cent of their production. The Textile Commissioner has been empowered to look into the distribution machinery. So, I think it will work better.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: To remove the scarcity conditions in yarn permanently in the interest of millions of handloom workers in the country, has

Government any scheme to encourage the establishment of new yarn mills and if not, whether Government will prepare such a scheme?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have a proposal of giving some 25 spindles to the backward areas to tackle this problem.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the large-scale hoarding and black-marketing by the dealers, will Government freeze all the stocks with the dealers and take over the staple fibre yarn immediately and also fix the price of all the accounts, so that it can be equitably distributed among all the factories?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I better not discuss the details right now on the floor of the House about the question of freezing or otherwise in the larger interests of the people. About the other point, I have already said that the price which has risen disturbingly during the last 3 months will be arrested and brought down to a rational level. What will be that exact level has to be gone into. I have already said that the decision will be taken very soon.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the handloom weavers of West Bengal are facing difficulties because of the shortage of yarn? If so, what steps are going to be taken to meet the situation?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am aware of the problem faced by the handloom weavers of West Bengal. So far as the steps are concerned, they are general.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether the Tamil Nadu Government has made any suggestion that the yarn produced by the Tamil Nadu mills should be reserved for Tamil Nadu only and whether the Government have accepted this proposal? Secondly, would he have a committee consisting of Members of Parliament to assist in the distribution of yarn?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is about shortage of yarn in Tamil Nadu.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि इस समय देश में 35 लाख लोग हथकर्बा पर काम करने वाले हैं, और उन पर दो प्रकार के संकट हैं। एक संकट तो यह है कि उनको सूत नहीं मिलता जिससे काफी मात्र में कृष्ट है, दूसरा संकट यह है कि जो कपड़ा उनके बनाने के लिये निर्धारित किया गया है, वह मिलों में बन रहा है। इस दूसरे संकट के सन्दर्भ में क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात की भा खोज की है कि मिल मालिकों ने बहुत सा सूत अपने गोदामों में रख रखा है ताकि उन को दाम अधिक मिले। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने पता लगाया है कि इस सूत के स्टाक की मात्रा कितनी है, और क्या वह उसको बंटवाने की कोई ठीक अवस्था करने के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would like to correct a misconception about my alleged statement regarding the figure of handloom weavers. It is not 35,000, as stated by the hon. Member; it is 75 lakhs. I have already stated that there are various factors contributory to the steep rise in prices. Cornering by the trade may be one; power cut may be another; there are various other factors. Exact statistics regarding hoarding is not available. As regards the price level, I have already said that the price level which has risen very disturbingly during the last three months will be brought down and effective measures would be taken very soon. (Interruptions).

श्री पल महोदय : अगर रोज इस तरह से चलेगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? हर रोज आप ऐसा करते हैं। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। हाउस को क्या बना रखा है इसने ? मजाक बना रखा है सारे हाउस को। (ध्येयवान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken up the next item. Mr. Kachwai, may I request you to please sit down? I will have to name him if he goes on like that (Interruptions).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Circumvention by Textile Mills of Stipulation to produce controlled Varieties of Cloth and Cloth for Export

*162. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile mills have been found to be circumventing the stipulation to earmark 12 per cent of their production for controlled cloth and 16 per cent for exports;

(b) whether the Mills have been purchasing large quantities of grey sheeting and other coarse varieties of cloth from powerlooms and palming it off as their own production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) It is understood that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has issued instructions to all composite mills imposing certain obligations to produce controlled cloth during the calendar year 1973, equal to 12 per cent of the packed production of 1971 and to export cloth equal to 16 per cent of the packed production of 1971. Mills have been given the facility to fulfil these obligations either by themselves or by getting other mills to fulfil the obligations on their behalf. As far as the Government is concerned, the understanding given by the industry is that they will produce on the whole 100 million metres of controlled cloth per quarter and will try to improve upon their export performance for 1972. An overall watch is, however, being maintained on the performance of the

industry in regard to both production of controlled cloth and exports.

(b) and (c). No such case has come to the Government's notice, but Government are examining whether mills should not be allowed to fulfil their obligations by purchasing cloth of the prescribed construction from the power-loom.

Imposition of Surcharge of Imports by U.S. Government

*167. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 8th February, 1973 under the caption "U.S. Government may reimpose surcharge on import" where in it has been stated that U.S. Government have decided to impose a surcharge on imports as part of their endeavour to overcome the problem of that country's adverse trade balance; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the Press report referred to. However, as far as Government are aware, the Government of U.S.A. have not taken any decision to reimpose a surcharge on imports.

Scheme to Develop Bandipur (Mysore) As a Tourist Centre

*169. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was chalked out by the Centre to develop Bandipur, Mysore as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). As a part of the programme to develop wild life tourism, Government has sanctioned the construction of a rest house at Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.22 lakhs. The project is to be executed through the State PWD. Construction work is expected to start shortly.

To provide better transport facilities for sightseeing within the Sanctuary, a mini-bus, fitted with special features, has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 41,000/- and is in operation at Bandipur.

Plan to reduce Fares on Trans-Atlantic Routes by Air India.

*171. SHRI M. RAMA GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India plans to reduce fares on trans-Atlantic routes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not effecting reduction on other routes as well?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No agreement has yet been reached amongst the IATA carriers in regard to the North Atlantic fares effective 1st April, 1973. Air India has already introduced promotional fares on some other routes.

Dividend declared by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

*172. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the second successive year the Industrial Finance Cor-

poration of India has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, the maximum permissible under the Act; and

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has also approved financial assistance for more industrial projects viz., 68 during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation has, for the second successive accounting year ended 30th June, 1972, declared a dividend of 5 per cent. the maximum permissible under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 before its amendment in December, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir. During its accounting year ended the 30th June, 1972, the Corporation sanctioned net financial assistance of Rs. 39.16 crores for 68 industrial projects as against assistance of Rs. 35.03 crores for 61 projects sanctioned during the previous year.

Programme for training Pilots

*173. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having a fresh look at the programme for training pilots and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the broad outlines of the training programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Facilities for training pilots are available at the various subsidised flying clubs in the country. A Central Flying Training School was established at Nadirgul (Hyderabad) last year to provide improved facilities for training of selected candidates from the flying clubs upto Commercial Pilot's Licence level.

This school has been created to function as a complementary institution to the flying clubs.

The programme envisages training in ground subjects and link instruction at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, whereas training in advanced flying as well as airframes and engines will be imparted at Nadirgul.

Suggestions made by Delegation of IATA which recently visited India

*174. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of International Air Transport Association has recently visited India;

(b) whether the delegation has made certain suggestions to modify the procedure for clearance of foreign passengers at the Indian International airports; and

(c) the broad outlines of other suggestions made by the delegation and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The delegation discussed matters connected with facilitation at our international airports including measures designed to expedite clearance of passengers, baggage, and cargo. The suggestions are receiving consideration.

Participation of Indian Businessmen in Foreign Companies functioning in India

*175. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the extent of participation of Indian Businessmen in foreign companies functioning in India against

which arrears of Income-tax are outstanding;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) whether these Indian businessmen belong to the monopoly houses which were the subject matter of investigation by the Monopolies Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). There are 20 foreign companies, as defined in section 80B(4) of the Income-tax Act 1961 against which income-tax arrears of Rs. 50,000 or above were outstanding as on 31st March, 1972. The names of these companies and the total amount of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4352-73]. Necessary information in regard to the quantum and nature of extent of participation of Indian businessmen, if any, in these companies and also whether they belong to the monopoly houses is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Rejection of Goods exported to Foreign Countries

*176. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances where the foreign countries from which orders for exports had been secured rejected the goods due to the inferior quality thereof;

(b), if so, the names of those countries and how much loss has been suffered due to the said rejections; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir. A few instances from

East Africa, Canada, U.S.A. etc. have been reported.

(b) It is not possible to quantify such losses as most of these cases are settled through negotiations between the two parties.

(c) There is compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection for majority of export goods under the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963 and the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

Export of South and North Indian Tea

*177. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of the South Indian Tea had gone down during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto December, 1972);

(b) the export of tea from North India during the same period; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to boost export of South Indian Tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The exports of North and South Indian teas during April—December period of 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are as follows:—

(Figures in Million kgs.)

	North India	South India	Total
April-December 1970	130.57	31.02	161.59
April-December 1971	133.27	38.01	171.28
April-December 1972	127.75	32.69	160.44

It will be seen from above that while the exports of South Indian tea increased by 6.99 million kgs. during April—December, 1971 over the period April—December, 1970, the exports of South Indian tea, declined by 5.32 million kgs. during April—December, 1972 over the corresponding period of 1971.

(c) Tea promotion abroad is carried on by Tea Board both through generic as well as uninational programmes in different markets and the latter include promotion of teas of different regions of India e.g. Nilgiris.

India's Export Potential of Coir and Coir-Based Products

*178. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal features of the study conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on India's export potential of coir and coir-based products;

(b) the principal features of the market survey of Palmyra fibres, stalks and Palmyra products in the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these survey reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade submitted its report on Survey of India's Export potential of coir and coir based products to Government in January 1971. The salient recommendations contained in the report related to:

(i) broadening research activities, including product development, etc.;

- (ii) streamlining production base in cooperative sector;
- (iii) sustained publicity and promotional programme;
- (iv) development of internal consumption.

(b) The Survey of India's export potential of palmyra fibre and allied products in U.K., U.S.A. and Japan was completed in July 1972. The main recommendations made in the report were with regard to:

- (i) increasing the exports by rationalisation of production and marketing process through cooperative sector;
- (ii) research and product development;
- (iii) expansion of internal markets;
- (iv) price stabilisation;
- (v) reduction in freight rates;
- (vi) Godown facilities at Ports.

(c) As regards coir, the Coir Board worked out a comprehensive Research and Development Programme spread over a period of 3 years from 1973-74. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 53.93 lakhs for this project. For streamlining production-base in cooperative sector, a scheme has recently been finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission, Reserve Bank of India, and the Kerala State Government, to provide institutional finance and other assistance, to revitalise coir cooperatives in accordance with a phased programme. Adequate provisions are also being made for effective publicity abroad of coir and coir products. For increasing domestic consumption new show rooms are being opened in important towns. A provision of Rs. 4.14 lakhs has also been made for internal publicity in the budget of the Coir Board for 1973-74.

As regards Survey of export potential of Palmyra fibre, the study was made by the Institute of Foreign Trade on the request of the Khadi

and Village Industries Commission and the report was submitted by the Institute to the Commission, who are now examining it.

Sick Units in Public Sector

*179. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sick units in the public sector;

(b) the nature of 'sickness' in each case; and

(c) the total loss incurred by the public sector and break-up thereof during 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the public sector enterprises whose performance is consistently unsatisfactory. Excluding the undertakings under construction, the following 14 enterprises incurred net losses during each of the 5 years ended 1971-72:

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
2. Heavy Engineering Corporation.
3. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation.
4. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
7. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
8. National Instruments Ltd.
9. Praga Tools Ltd.
10. National Mineral Development Corporation.

11. National Projects Construction Corporation.

12. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

13. Central Road Transport Corporation.

14. Central Fisheries Corporation.

(b) The reasons for losses in respect of the enterprises referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question are as follows:

(1) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.*—(i) Poor condition of the coke oven batteries resulting in the shortage of coke and coke oven gas, (ii) Unsatisfactory quality of refractories, and (iii) Unsatisfactory industrial relations in Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plant.

(2) *Heavy Engineering Corporation.*—(i) Slow growth of the productivity of the workers, and (ii) High interest burden resulting from past cash losses having been met by interest bearing loans.

(3) *Neyveli Lignite Corporation.*—Low production of lignite due to increased over-burden ratio and the processing of hard sand-stones.

(4) *Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—(i) Persistent non-sterility in Sodium and Procaine Penicillin section of the Antibiotics Plant, and (ii) Non availability of hard gesterine capsules of standard quality.

(5) *Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation.*—(i) Delay in the supply of matching items by sub-contractors and ancillary industries, and (ii) Occasional disruption caused by labour unrest.

(6) *Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.*—(i) Slow development of productivity and (ii) Non-uniformity of products which require to be tailor-made to meet the customers specific requirement.

(7) *Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.*—Indigenisation of the basic raw-material cellulose triacetate had given rise to elongation problems and (ii) Lack of systematic maintenance and quality control procedure.

(8) *National Instruments Ltd.*—(i) Various teething problems in the ophthalmic Glass Project at Durgapur and (ii) Old machineries in the Instrument Plant at Jadavpur.

(9) *Praga Tools Ltd.*—(i) Low productivity and (ii) Under-utilisation of existing capacity.

(10) *National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*—(i) Unremunerative prices of the Iron Ore exported to Japan.

(11) *National Project: Construction Corporation Ltd.*—(i) Under-utilisation of machineries and (ii) Blockage of Corporation's claim with project authorities.

(12) *Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.*—(i) Under-utilisation of its fleet at Assam and Calcutta as a result of suspension of river traffic through erstwhile East Pakistan since September, 1965.

(13) *Central Road Transport Corporation.*—(i) Keen competition from the private sector and (ii) Under-utilisation of its fleet for want of transport materials, dock strike etc.

(14) *Central Fisheries Corporation.*—Low turnover.

(c) The 93 running and promotional enterprises incurred an overall loss of Rs. 19 crores in 1971-72. This has

been arrived at as follows:

	Rs. in crores
Gross profit	169
(after providing for working expenses and depreciation and write off of deferred revenue expenditure, but before providing for interest and tax).	
Interest	147
Income-Tax	41
Net loss	19

Plan for setting up of a Tourist Corporation in Rajasthan

*180. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the plan of Rajasthan Government for setting up a Tourist Corporation in that State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the State Government. This is a matter for the State Government itself.

Recommendation of Ashoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries

1601. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3383 on the 6th December, 1972 and state:

(a) the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries which have been accepted by Government; and

(b) the following action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee have been announced vide the Ministry of Industrial Development Resolution No. 5(18)/72-KVI(I) dated the 12th December, 1972, and their implementation is in progress.

Special Employment Scheme sent by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1602. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3385 on the 6th December, 1972 and state the action taken by Government on the Rs. 18 crore special employment scheme for the production of coarse yarn and cloth sent by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The special scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the production of coarse cloth (Lokvastra) involves an outlay of Rs. 10 crores and is under consideration.

Joint Ventures with Malaysia

1603. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into joint ventures with Malaysia recently and if so, what are these;

(b) what are the broad outlines of the joint ventures entered into by India with Malaysia so far; and

(c) what are the areas in which further collaboration between the two countries is possible?...

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A tabular statement showing the position of industrial joint ventures in Malaysia is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4353/73].

(b) All our industrial joint ventures abroad including those in Malaysia are governed by the guidelines laid down by the Government, a copy laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4354/73].

(c) The areas in which further collaboration between India and Malaysia is possible are sugar, distillery and bagasse, paper, radiators, ink and stationery, rubber goods, plastics, ceramics, steel items, soap, biscuits, fruit canning, hotel management, agro-based industries, ready-made garments etc.

Exports of Machine Tools to Poland

1604. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has placed fresh orders for machine tools in addition to the orders already placed with H.M.T.;

(b) if so, the value of the orders placed;

(c) whether Poland has sought the assistance of technical hands also in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the assistance sought?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to information available with Government, Poland does not seem to have placed any fresh orders for machine tools in addition to the orders already placed with H.M.T.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Being in the nature of a commercial detail settled between two Corporations, it would not be desirable to disclose such information.

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to give any financial aid to U.P. in this regard and if so, the extent thereof?

**Amount of Net Income earned by
L.I.C.**

1605. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of net income earned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The net income, after deduction of tax at source, of the Life Insurance Corporation of India pertaining to life insurance business for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 394.23 crores.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). This is a matter within the purview of the State Government. No financial aid is proposed under this head.

देश में नवयुवक-होस्टलों का निर्माण

1607. श्री धर्मराव अफजलपुरकर : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विभाग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नवयुवक होस्टलों के निर्माणार्थ सरकार ने कुछ धन मंजूर किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक होस्टल पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है और उनको कहां कहां पर बनाया जायेगा तथा वे किस तारीख तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नगर विभाग मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	युवा होस्टल का स्थान	निर्माण के लिये स्वीकृत राशि	पूरा होने की संभावित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1	भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)	2.50 लाख रुपये	अप्रैल, 1973
2	त्रिवेन्द्रम	2.85 लाख रुपये	दिसम्बर, 1973

1	2	3	4
3 जयपुर (राजस्थान)		3. 59 लाख रुपये पुनरीक्षित	पूरा हो गया
4 मद्रास (तमिल नाडु)		3. 50 लाख रुपये	अप्रैल, 1973
5 पटनी टाप (जम्मू और काश्मीर)		3. 16 लाख रुपये	सितम्बर, 1973
6 ननीताल (उत्तर प्रदेश)		3. 47 लाख रुपये	दिसम्बर, 1973
7 दार्जिलिंग (पश्चिम-बंगाल)		3. 45 लाख रुपये	मार्च, 1973
8 श्रीरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)		2. 96 लाख रुपये	दिसम्बर, 1973
9 डलहौजी (हिमाचल प्रदेश)		3. 57 लाख रुपये	जुलाई, 1973
10 हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)		3. 12 लाख रुपये	अप्रैल, 1973
11 कमलापुर (हाम्पी के पास) (मैसूर)		2. 73 लाख रुपये	मार्च, 1974
12 पञ्चाजी (गोवा)		3. 33 लाख रुपये	दिसम्बर, 1973
13 पुरी (उड़ीसा)		3. 08 लाख रुपये	मार्च, 1974
14 गांधीनगर (अहमदाबाद)		3. 30 लाख रुपये	अप्रैल, 1973
15 अमृतसर (पंजाब)		3. 45 लाख रुपये	मार्च, 1974
16 पंचकुला (हरियाणा)		3. 60 लाख रुपये	दिसम्बर, 1973

**Loan given to large Industrial Houses
by L.I.C. and I.F.C.**

1609. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans given to large Industrial Houses by Life Insurance Corporation and Industrial Finance Corporation of India in the year 1971-72;

(b) whether they propose to stop granting loans to large Industrial Houses; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The total amount of loans sanc-

tioned by the Life Insurance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industrial concerns belonging to the Larger and large industrial houses listed in Appendix II of the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee during the financial year 1971-72 was as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Loans sanctioned
Life Insurance Corporation of India	30.00
Industrial Finance Corporation of India	181.50
Total	211.50

(b) and (c). Any project coming up for financial assistance before the Life Insurance Corporation or the Industrial Finance Corporation has to satisfy the institutions about its technical feasibility and economic viability. Projects promoted by large industrial houses will have also to obtain, besides other Government clearances, approval under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. In granting assistance to a project promoted by a large industrial group, the two institutions take special care to ensure that the promoters have explored all possible ways of raising finance, viz. issue of share capital/debentures to the public and that the funds provided by the institutions are not diverted to other closely connected concerns of the group or for acquiring control over other companies through intercorporate investments. Subject to these the financial institutions meet the legitimate and genuine requirements of credit of any concern so as to promote and sustain the desired levels of production and distribution.

Firms in Delhi given furnishing jobs by Government hotels during the last two years

1610. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms in Delhi who had been given the furnishing jobs by Government hotels during the last two years ending 1972 December;

(b) the manner in which these firms had been selected and the amount of material supplied and furnished by each one of them;

(c) whether any furnishing material was purchased from the Khadi Commission also during this period and if so, the cost thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4358/73].

(b) Tenders were invited from reputed firms dealing with quality fabrics, and the value of material supplied is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d). No material was purchased from the Khadi Commission as this was not specified by the Interior Decorators. The ITDC has been asked to consider ways and means of maximising the use of handlooms, handicrafts and cottage industry products in furnishing and decorating Government hotels.

अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लोगों की बैंकों में परिवीकाशीन अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्ति

1611. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बैंकों में परिवीकाशीन में अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए परिवा में बैठने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मामले में श्रेणी (डिवीजन) सम्बन्धी शर्तों में कुछ ढील देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चम्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। परिवीकाशीन अधिकारियों की प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती में अनुसूचित

जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के प्रति-निधित्व को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने सरकारी काल के बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि इन समुदायों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अर्हतात्मक तथा योग्यता के हेतु मानदण्डों में ढील दें।

Disparity in allowances admissible to Central Government employees as compared to those admissible to their counterparts in public undertakings

1612. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity regarding the allowances admissible to the Central Government employees and other perquisites as compared to those admissible to their counterparts in the Government of India undertakings and other autonomous bodies under the control of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Allowances like house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance and other perquisites of Governmental and other employees are part of their total wage structure and cannot be considered apart from basic salary, dearness allowance and so on. The emoluments admissible to Central Government employees are normally based on the recommendations of the Pay Commission which are set up from time to time. The employees of Public Enterprises and other autonomous bodies do not come under the purview of the Pay Commissions. In the case of employees of Public Enterprises, sometimes the emoluments are regulated on the basis of Wage Board Awards and often they have to be decided on considerations which differ from those applicable to Government employees and include

commercial practices which are followed generally in industry and commerce.

(2) The autonomous bodies under the control of Central Government fall in different categories, some substantially dependent on Government grants and others not so dependent. The emoluments of their employees are determined by the respective Governing Bodies, keeping in view various factors like their resources, special requirements, dependence on Government, provision of the Bye Laws governing the institution etc.

(3) As a result of the above, there are differences between the allowances and perquisites admissible to Central Government employees on the one hand and those admissible to the employees of Public enterprises and autonomous bodies on the other. In deed each has its own historical factors.

Credit from International Development Association for Fertilizer production in India

1613. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has sanctioned any credit for fertilizer production in India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). An agreement has been signed recently with the International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, for a credit of \$ 58 million for the Nangal Fertiliser Expansion Project, which would provide for an additional annual capacity of 152,000 tons of nitrogen in the form of urea. The credit would cover the foreign exchange requirements of the project.

It is repayable in 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carries no interest but a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum on the amount outstanding.

Business done by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

1614. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of business done by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation since its inception and its year-wise, break up for the last three years; and

(b) the total amount of assistance given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to States, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4355/73.]

(b) Disbursement of funds by way of refinance by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation depends on the number of schemes prepared and approved for the various States. A Statement showing the state-wise position about disbursements as on the 31st December, 1972 is attached.

Alterations and Modifications proposed in Avro Aircraft by Indian Airlines

1615. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has proposed certain alterations and modifications in the Avro Aircraft;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

(c) whether this aircraft has been taken to London for tests and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Messrs Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur had informed Indian Airlines that due to some production problems they proposed incorporating certain modifications in the engines of the remaining seven aircraft on order. As this would have affected the operating economics of the aircraft, Indian Airlines suggested some consequential changes to be incorporated at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.'s own cost.

(c) Messrs Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have flown one aircraft to U.K for sorting out certain production problems in consultation with their collaborators.

Proposal to start cheap hotels in New Delhi for Tourists of lower income group

1616. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the tourists of lower income groups coming from other parts of the country to get lodging facilities in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start some cheap hotels in New Delhi to solve their difficulties and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to allocate shortly a number of sites in New Delhi for the construction of hotels including those which would cater to tourists of the middle and lower income groups.

पश्चिम बंगाल में काले धन का बरामद किया जाना

1617. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वरा बिल मन्त्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पश्चिम बंगाल में कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया; और

(ख) काले धन को बरामद करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनाएं हैं?

वित्त बंद्वालय में राज्य बंडी (भी के० आर० गणेश) : (क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा 31 जनवरी, 1973 को समाप्त दो बड़ी की अवधि में ली गई तालिशियों के परिणामतः 100.72 लाख रु० मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गईं ।

(ख) पहले ही किये जा चुके विधायी तथा प्रशासनिक उपायों के अतिरिक्त, तलाशियां लेने तथा माल पकड़ने सम्बन्धी शक्तियों का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है; व्यापार परिसरों का अचानक सर्वेक्षण करने की शक्ति का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बार प्रयोग किया जा रहा और वृत्तिक निर्धारितियों का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। बड़े-बड़े व्यापार गृहों की गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए निरीक्षण निदेशालय (जांच-पड़ताल) में एक विशेष सेल स्थापित किया गया है। वांचू समिति की सिफारिशों पर कुछ विधायी उपायों को अन्तविष्ट करते हुए एक विशेषक भी शोध ही पेश किया जाना है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में तस्करी के माल का पकड़ा जाना

1618. भी हुकम बन्द कालाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में भारताद्य मुद्रा में किये हएयों का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किये व्यक्ति बन्दी बनाये गये; और

(ग) पकड़े गये माल में कितना सोना है और उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

वित्त बंद्वालय में राज्य बंडी (भी के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पिछले पांच महीनों (तितम्बर 1972 से जनवरी 1973 तक को अवधि) में उत्तर प्रदेश में पकड़े गये उत्तर-व्यापार की वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य लाखमा 62 लाख रुपया है ।

(ख) इन सम्बन्ध में 39 व्यक्ति गिरपतार किये गये थे ।

(ग) पकड़े गये माल में 2375 ग्राम सोना है जिसका भारताद्य बाजार दर पर मूल्य लगभग 64,550 रु० है ।

बम्बई में तस्करी के वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

1619. भी हुकम बन्द कालाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में बम्बई में भारतीय मुद्रा में किये रुपये के मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किये व्यक्ति बन्दी बनाये गये; और

(ग) पकड़े गये माल में कितना सोना है और उसका मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त बंद्वालय में राज्य बंडी (भी के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जनवरी, 73 को

समाप्त होने वाले पिछले पांच महीनों में बम्बई में पकड़े गये तस्वारी के माल का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य 693 लाख रुपये था।

(ब) इन सम्पत्ति में 209 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए थे।

(ग) उत्तरकाश अवधि में 306 किलो-ग्राम सांता पकड़ा गया जिसका भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य 74 लाख रुपये है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is setting up a Leather Export Development Corporation to serve as the canalising agency for exports of leather and footwear and also to undertake developmental work for creation of infrastructure for the manufacture of finished leather and leather goods.

Development of Leather Industry

1623. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to keep STC out of the picture and set up an independent authority not only to undertake canalisation of exports but also to take care of entire development of the leather industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such decision;

(c) whether Government have discussed these matters with the tanners' representatives recently; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A proposal for establishment of Leather Export Development Corporation is under Government's consideration. Final decisions about the details of the organisational set up have yet to be taken. The proposed Corporation will serve as the canalising agency for export of semi processed hides and skins and footwear and will undertake such developmental and other work as is necessary for improving industry's export performance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government's policies in this regard were explained to them, and

Weather control exploration

1621. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of weather control have been explored to solve the problem of chronically drought prone areas; and

(b) if not, whether this exploration is possible in the near future, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The possibilities of increasing rain by artificial stimulation of clouds are being explored.

Authority for Development of Leather and Skin Industry

1622. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Tanners and Shippers Association has urged the Government to form an authority for the development of leather and skin Industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

their suggestions were taken into account by S.T.C. in finalising the procedure for handling canalised exports.

Use of Gramoxone-Weelicide in Tea Gardens

1624. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of Gramoxone-Weedicide in tea-gardens to replace the manual labour has caused the reduction of employment potential in the tea gardens;

(b) the total quantity of Gramoxone used in the tea gardens in India during the last three years, year-wise and the number of workers unemployed as a result of this weedicide; and

(c) whether the study-team on plantation gave any thought to this problem and made any suggestions to remedy it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any unemployment or reduction of employment potential caused by use of Gramoxone or any other weedicide. The old method was to remove weeds manually by the use of sickles but this led to wasteful utilisation of available manpower. The use of chemical weedicides in fact helps garden managements to gainfully utilise their labour in more productive avenues of work.

In accordance with the policy laid down by Government, import of 'Gramoxone' against Actual Users' Licence has been discontinued from 1971-72. During the three licensing periods prior to that year, the Tea

Board sponsored applications from tea gardens as follows:-

Year	Applications	Quantity (in litres)
1968-69	353	2,36,729
1969-70	306	1,74,890
1970-71	422	3,17,454

For the year 1972, the requirement of the industry was estimated to be 4,12,304 litres.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Borooah Committee set up by the Government in 1967 have, in their report submitted in 1968, recommended that weedicides which effectively control growth of weeds in tea areas should be freely made available to the industry.

IDA Aid for Steel Industry

1625. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached the International Development Association (IDA) for aid for the steel industry;

(b) if so, the extent of aid asked for and whether International Development Association has agreed to extend aid in this respect; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Discussions have taken place between the Government of India and friendly countries as well as International institutions like the World Bank Group (which includes the International Development Association) on the question of mobilising foreign exchange resources to meet the

requirements for the Fifth Plan projects in various sectors including steel. It is premature to state the sources from which such resources would be forthcoming, and the extent to which they would be made available.

Export of Manganese Ore

1626. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Manganese ore we are exporting annually;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the former Director General of Geological Survey at the recently held Indian Science Congress in Chandigarh, warning against the fatal consequences if India continues export of Manganese ore unchecked; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of manganese ore during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were of the order of 11.59 lakh tons, 16.36 lakh tons and 10.46 lakh tons respectively.

(b) and (c). The Government is aware of the situation and proposes to apply restrictions on export of manganese ore with reference to manganese contents of ore, those in higher

grades being more restricted than those in lower grades.

रेयन मिलों में श्रमिकों की कोटि

1627. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृति करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेयन मिल्स की गणना कैमिकल फैक्टरीज में की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन मिलों में कम करने वाले श्रमिकों को वही सुविधाएं दी गई हैं जो कैमिकल फैक्टरीज के श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) रेयन मिल्स देश में कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

देश में रेयन मिल्स का स्थान

क्रमांक	मिल का नाम	स्थान
1	मैं० जग्गीलाल कमलापत काटन स्टॉ० एण्ड बीविंग जै० के० पुरी जयमान, कानपुर। मिल्स क० लि०।	
2	मैं० कशोराम इंडस्ट्रीज एण्ड काटन मिल्स लि०	त्रिवेणी, हुगली, पश्चिम बंगाल।
3	मैं० दिल्ली कनाथ एण्ड जनरल मिल्स क० लि०	काटा, राजस्थान।
4	मैं० ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मैन्यू० (बीविंग) क० लि०।	बिरलाग्राम, नागदा, मध्य प्रदेश।
5	मैं० इंडियन रेयन क०परिशन लि०	वैरावाल, गुजरात राज्य।
6	मैं० बड़ीदा रेयन कारपोरेशन लि०	उधना, सूरत, गुजरात राज्य।
7	मैं० सेंचुरी स्टॉ० एण्ड मैन्यू० क० लि०	सुरवात, कल्याण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य।
8	मैं० नेशनल रेयन क०परिशन लि०	मोहिनी, कल्याण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य।
9	मैं० साउथ इंडिया विस्कोप लि०	मुतुप्पलायम, कोयम्बटूर, तमில்நாடு।
10	मैं० ट्रावनकोर रेयन्स लि०।	रेयनपुरम, केरल राज्य।

Setting up of Finishing Centres for Finished Leather items

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

1628. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of experts headed by Dr. Seethiramaiah Director-General of Technical Development has recommended that a net work of 60 finishing Centres be set up for a phased conversion of semi-finished leather items into finished products in the next seven years;

(b) whether the Committee has explained that as a result of this scheme of conversion, export earnings from leather can be more than doubled; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Committee has recommended the setting up of 26 units for conversion of 25 per cent of E.I. tanned and chrome tanned leather (unfinished) on the level of export effected in 1971-72.

(b) Yes Sir. The Committee in its report has estimated that if 75 per cent of unfinished leather exported during 1971-72 is converted to finished leather, the additional foreign exchange would be of the order of Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 crores as against export of leather and leather manu-

factures to the tune of Rs. 100 crores effected in 1971-72.

(c) Implementation of the recommendations of this Committee is under way. Decisions regarding establishment of these finishing centres would be taken shortly in the context of the measures that are taken to develop the industrial infra structure for manufacture of finished leather and leather goods.

Smugglers in India

1629. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintain any list of "Starred" smugglers;

(b) if so, how many such persons are on the list;

(c) their names and addresses;

(d) whether any searches have been made at the places of the "Starred" smugglers; and

(e) if so, when and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Customs authorities maintain a list of persons against whom there is suspicion that they are indulging in smuggling.

(b) The Number is being collected and will be intimated to the House as early as possible.

(c) It will not be in public interest to give these details as the suspected persons will thus get forewarned.

(d) Searches are made at the places of suspected smugglers whenever reliable information is received that smuggled goods are secreted therein.

(e) Information about the total

number of searches carried out last year and the total value of goods seized is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

History and Antecedents of Smugglers

1630. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs and Excise Department or any other Department keeps history and antecedents of smugglers;

(b) if so, how many persons are on the said list and their names and addresses; and

(c) whether Government would lay a list of such smugglers with their antecedents on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Customs Department maintains a list of persons against whom there is suspicion that they are indulging in smuggling.

(b) and (c). The number of persons on the list is being collected and will be intimated to the House as early as possible. However, it will not be in public interest to give the names and addresses as the suspected persons will thus get forewarned.

Flood Lighting of Badami Caves Helebid and Belur Temples in Mysore

1631. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is envisaged to beautify and flood light the famous Badami caves, Helebid and Belur Temples in the State of Mysore, the celebrated idol of the Gommateshwara in Sravanbelgola Krishnarajsar, the Maharaja Palace or the Mysore Vidhan Sabha for tourists attraction; and

(b) if so, the time when it would be completed and the Central aid given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is intended that in due course the areas around the fort and the caves at Badami and the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur should be improved and landscaped and that these monuments should be floodlit. To begin with it is proposed to flood light the Gol Gumbaz during 1973-74 for which the cost will be met by the Central Government.

Forward Trading by F.C.I.

1632. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is indulging in forward trading and is selling food-grains without actually possessing them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Experiments conducted for producing Artificial rains

1633. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any positive and scientific assessment has been made of experiments conducted so far for producing artificial rains; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Experiments in the stimulation of rainfall have been conducted by India Meteorological Department with some indication that rainfall over the seeded areas was a little higher than over the unseeded areas. It is proposed to conduct further experiments.

ग्लाइंडिंग कलब, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे, नई दिल्ली के विच आपरेटरों द्वारा दिये गये त्यागपत्र

1634. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्लाइंडिंग कलब, सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली के अधिकारियों ने 27 अगस्त, 1972 को कुछ विच आपरेटरों को 1970 और 1971 के पुराने रजिस्टरों को फाइने तथा नये रजिस्टर बनाने के लिए बाष्प किया था और जिसके विरोध में उन्होंने अपने त्यागपत्र दे दिये थे;

(ख) क्या विच आपरेटरों द्वारा नागर विभानन महनिदेशक को अपने त्यागपत्रों के साथ दिये गये प्रार्थनापत्रों पर जिनमें वहां के अधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही कथित अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख था कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

पर्वटन और नागर विमानन मंडी (डा० श्री हरि सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले की जांच की जा चुकी है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि एक विच परिचालक ने स्वेच्छा से त्याग पत्र कलब प्राधिकारियों को रजिस्ट्री-डाक द्वारा भेजा था जिसे कलब की प्रबन्ध समिति ने अपने सामान्य नियमों और क्रियाविधियों के अनुसार मंजूर किया। कलब 'सोसाइटी ऑफ रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट' (1860) के अन्तर्गत एक पंजीकृत संस्था है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा लघु और बड़े उद्योगों को सहायता

॥ 635. श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हरि सिंह :

वदा विस्मन्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, ओटे उद्योगों को सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा वर्षवार कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में बड़े उद्योगों को कितनी सहायता दी गई?

विस्मन्ती (श्री यशवन्तराव अम्भाळ) :

(क) और (ख). अद्वितीय भारतीय सावधिक ऋण वित्तीय संस्थानों में से भारतीय जीवन वीमा निगम के बल पञ्चक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को सहायता दे सकता है जबकि भारतीय श्रीदोगिक विस्मन्त निगम के बल लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को सहायता दे सकता है और बहुत से लघु एक भागीदार प्रतिष्ठानों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट कोई ऋण नहीं देता। चूंकि भारतीय श्रीदोगिक विकास बैंक अन्य संस्थानों द्वारा दिये गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित प्रदान करता है इसलिए यह ऐसे एककों को सामान्यतः प्रत्यक्ष सहायता नहीं देता और भारतीय श्रीदोगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा को जाने वाली लघु एककों की सहायता ऋण संस्थानों को दिये जाने वाले पुनर्वित के रूप में अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता होती है। किन्तु भारतीय श्रीदोगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम लघु उद्योगों को विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण देता है। लघु उद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों से भिन्न उद्योगों को इन संस्थानों द्वारा दी गयी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

विवरण

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वित्तीय संस्थाएं

वर्ष

लघु उद्योग

लघु उद्योग
से मिल
उद्योग

1 भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बङ्क	.	1969-70	* 2.74	@ 13.81
		1970-71	* 9.06	@ 24.62
		1971-72	* 17.04	@ 75.77
2 भारतीय क्रहन घोर निवेश निगम	.	1970	0.52	33.49
		1971	0.41	40.09
		1972	0.87	51.49
3 औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	.	1969-70	—	22.33
		1970-71	—	37.19
		1971-72	—	32.43
4 जीवन बीमा निगम	.	1969-70	—	13.17
		1970-71	—	9.17
		1971-72	—	6.64
5 भारतीय युनिट ट्रस्ट	.	1969-70	—	10.12
		1970-71	—	8.97
		1971-72	—	21.01
6 राज्यीय वित्त निगम	.	1969-70	20.16	15.81
		1970-71	35.82	16.57
		1971-72	49.67	16.68

* केवल पुनर्वित द्वारा

@ प्रत्यक्ष सहायता के रूप में

Seminar on Textiles held at New Delhi in December, 1972

1636. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Seminar was held at New Delhi on the 15th December, 1972 and attended by representatives of the textile industry and Government organisation connected with the trade; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Seminar and conclusions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade organised a two-day Seminar on 'Textiles' on December, 15 and 16, 1972. Eight papers relating to different facets of the industry were presented at the Seminar. These included:

- (i) "Raw Cotton—Problems and Prospects" by Shri R. Viswanathan;
- (ii) "Recent Developments in the Chemical Finishing of Natural Fibres" by Shri E. H. Daruwala;
- (iii) "Research and Development for the Textile Mill Industry" by Shri T. V. Ananthan;
- (iv) "Cotton Textiles Exports—Past Trends and Future Prospects" by Shri K. M. D. Thackersey;
- (v) "A Historical survey of Indian Textiles" by Mrs. Pupul Jaykar.

(vi) "Development of Handloom Technology" by Shri D. S. V. Iyer.

(vii) "New Trends in Textile Finishes for Man-made Fibres" by Shri O. P. Dhawan.

(viii) "Growth of Indian Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry" by Shri Prabhu Mehta.

The major recommendations of the Seminar are reproduced below:—

"(i) The Seminar decided to constitute a High Level Group under the convenorship of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to recommend to the Government the modalities, norms and operational details of financing modernisation of textile industry through a special financial corporation. The Group will comprise members drawn from concerned sectors of cotton, artsilk and woollen textiles and textile machinery manufacturers.

(ii) The Seminar strongly urged setting up of an Export Bank of India on the lines suggested in the Report recently prepared by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for servicing the financial requirements, especially relating to exports of textile machinery, turn-key projects and deferred payment contracts.

(iii) The Seminar suggested the need for undertaking a Study to determine the qualitative and quantitative requirements of raw cotton of the industry during the next 5—10 years, so as to provide a sound basis for planned development of cotton production. The Seminar hoped that the Task Forces appointed by the Gov-

ernment for formulating schemes for the Fifth Five Year Plan will bring into sharp focus the problem dimensions of the industry and work out time bound priorities for implementation.

- (iv) The Seminar urged the Government and the industry to energise the research and development activities of the various research institutions engaged in the field. It was pointed out that the projects identified as crucial for the growth of the industry should be fully financed by the Government, so as to improve the financial position of the co-operative research associations. An appeal was made to the industry and trade to become members of the concerned research institutions.
- (v) A perspective study to determine the types of machinery required for the mill sector was suggested.

- (vi) The Seminar suggested product improvements in the handloom sector with special emphasis on the manufacture of utility items like furnishings, cushion covers and garments. There is an urgent need for the handloom industry to replace the primitive looms by sophisticated looms like jacquard looms, fly shuttle looms, Banaras semi-automatic looms and Chittaranjan looms. It was suggested that to facilitate marketing of handloom products, the State Governments should reintroduce rebate, wherever abolished, and consider the grant of rebate as a permanent form of assistance.

Distribution of Charkhas by K.V.I.C. in Drought Affected Areas

1637. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to distribute charkhas (two-spindle and six-spindle) amongst the needy persons in the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been helped in earning a living wage in this way, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Support prices of different varieties of Cotton

1638. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to fix support prices for different varieties of cotton for 1972-73 season; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Minimum support prices for the cotton year 1972-73 have already been worked out and announced in terms of kapas on the basis of standard variety, namely, 320-F for which the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended minimum support price of Rs. 142 per quintal. The minimum

support prices for different varieties of kapas are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4356/73].

Recruitment of Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes for Top Posts in Public Undertakings

1639. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are hardly any persons belonging to Scheduled Castes to man the top posts in the Public Sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to give due representation to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in these top posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to Top Posts in Public Enterprises, which are those of full-time Chairman, Managing Directors, Members of the Boards of Directors and General Managers of constituent Units. Appointments to these posts are made entirely on the basis of suitability of the person considering his qualifications, experience and background. There is no reservation of posts for any community in these categories. In the case of part-time Chairmen and Members of Boards of Directors, Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings (1968) that only persons with proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial or financial enterprise or in administration or in Trade Union Organisation should be appointed. In keeping with this policy, Government have appointed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes whenever such candidates have been found suitable.

In regard to other posts in the Public Enterprises, Government have issued directives to the enterprises reserving quotas for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates in posts belonging to classes I, II, III & IV. Government have also emphasised the need for imparting suitable training to officers belonging to SC/ST so as to equip them for higher responsibilities.

Issue of Licence to a Jute Mill in Tripura

1640. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued to open a Jute Mill in Tripura; and

(b) if so, when and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कपड़ा मिलों को आधुनिकीकरण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देना

1641. ओ हरी सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण से व्यविधियों की छंटनी की सम्भावना है ; और

■ (ब) यदि हाँ, तो छंटनी किये जाने वाले इन श्रमिकों को बैकल्पिक रोजगार देने के लिये योजना की मुद्रा बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री ए. सी. ओ. जावें) : (क) कुल मिलाकर, जिन वस्त्र मिलों का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा अधिकार में लिया जा चुका है, उसके आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों में मिलों की विद्यमान मर्जिनों का नवर्तन करण अन्तग्रस्त है। आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन से किसी प्रकार की छंटनी होते की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सरकारी उपकरणों में पूर्ण अमता का उपयोग न किये जाना

1642. श्री हरी तिहः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में उन उपकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जो पूरी अमता का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं और वे कब से अपनों पूरी अमता से कम पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक उपकरण निर्धारित अमता कितने प्रतिशत पर काम कर रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य संचारी (श्री के. ए. गोपेश) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है जिसमें 1971-72 और 1972-73 की पहली ती तिमाहियों के दौरान पूरी अमता से कम अमता पर कार्य कर रहे महत्वपूर्ण निर्माण-

कारी सरकारी उदामों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी गई है। [सभ्यालय में रखा गया दस्तिक संख्या LT-4357/73] इस विवरण में इन उदामों द्वारा क्षमता के उपयोग की प्रतिशतता भी दी गई है। क्षमता के उपयोग जैसे मामलों के बारे में यह सही सही बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा कि उदामों में कार्य में कितने समय के लिये कमो रही है।

Hurdles in Regard to Industrial Credit

1643. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints from various sources regarding bureaucratic hurdles in regard to the industrial credit;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken by Government in regard to removal of these difficulties; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). Applications are made to financial institutions for industrial credit including, in some cases, credit in foreign exchange for import of capital goods. The credits are granted by the institutions after a careful scrutiny of all factors relevant to the viability of the projects and their implementation. Occasionally complaints have been made about the time taken in individual cases. The procedures in regard to industrial credit have been kept under constant review and a number of measures to speed up the disposal of applications for industrial credit have been taken including streamlining of procedures, delegation of powers and strengthening of technical staff.

Purchase of Khadi cloth by Ministries

Technical Personnel Heading Public Sector Undertakings

1644. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices have discontinued the purchase of Khadi cloth for uniforms of their Class IV staff;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to persuade these Ministries to revert to the use of Khadi cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suggestions made at Pensioners' Conference held in Madras

1645. DR. KARNI SINGH:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestions made at the Pensioners' Conference held in Madras recently;

(b) if so, the nature of suggestions made at the conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4358/73].

1646. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of public sector undertakings where technical hands could not be found to be put on key posts there and in order to manage the affairs of the undertakings Government servants had to be tipped to manage those undertakings;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether efforts are proposed to be made to replace Government servants heading the public sector undertakings with technical hands to ensure more smooth running of the undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to chief executives of public enterprises. It would not be correct to say that Government have accepted the view that only technical personnel should be appointed to posts of chief executives of public enterprises. The general managerial skills required of a chief executive surpass the limits of any individual discipline. Appointments to the post of chief executive are normally made from the panels prepared for that purpose, after due screening of the qualifications, the record of service and a personal interview of those who have applied for public sector career. Applicants considered for empanelment would include persons with relevant qualification drawn from technical as well as non-technical fields belonging to Government (including the public enterprises) and the private sector. Government have also decided that the dependence of the public enterprises on deputationists from Government services should be reduced and, in this context, laid-down that deputationists from Government services to the public enterprises will have to exercise an option, either to be permanent-

ly absorbed in the enterprises or to revert to their Government cadres within specified time-limits.

Import of Urea by MMTC from Bulgaria

1647. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into an agreement with Bulgaria for import of 100,000 tonnes of urea recently and if so, the estimated cost of the urea to be imported;

(b) whether the payment will be made in foreign exchange or in rupees; and

(c) whether tenders were invited from other foreign countries for the import of urea and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated cost is Rs. 7.5 crores.

(b) In rupees.

(c) MMTC buys fertilizers only from rupee payment area countries under provisions contained in Trade Plans. It has to deal with only one Stage agency in each country. Purchases are finalised by negotiations within the guidelines advised by the Inter-Ministry Fertilizer Purchase Committee.

India's Contribution to Colombo Plan

1648. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state India's contribution to the Colombo Plan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The information regarding the technical and economic assistance provided by India to member countries during the past three years under the Colombo Plan, is as follows:

	(Rupees Million)		
	1969	1970	1971
(i) Technical assistance .	4.1	3.8	4.4
(ii) Economic & financial assistance to Nepal	102.75	76.72	129.04
	1969-70	1970-71	April 71- Dec. 71
(iii) Economic & financial assistance to Bhutan .	50.28	62.62	49.5

Complete figures for 1972 have not yet been compiled.

Directive to Public Undertakings Regarding Wage Revision and Service Conditions of Employees

1649. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a directive has been issued to the management of public undertakings restraining them from taking any decision either on wage revision or improvement of service conditions without the prior approval of the Union Cabinet; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such a directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The inflationary pressures which developed in 1971 have since been accentuated by the drought, floods, etc., in various parts of the country during 1972. In this context, Government felt that proposals for general wage revisions in Central Government industrial and commercial enterprises should be viewed in the broader context of the economy as a whole taking into account their wider repercussions. Government have, therefore, decided that the general revision of wages or increase in fringe benefits in these

enterprises should be done in consultation with the Central Government. The decision does not, however, preclude bilateral negotiations or consideration of wage increase emerging out of such bilateral negotiations and for their acceptance, wherever fully justified.

Members of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks, State Bank and Reserve Bank of India

1652. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Shifting of MMTC Office from Orissa to Bihar

1650. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have registered their protest and concern over the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's proposal to shift their Nalda sub-regional office to Chaibasa in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M.M.T.C. has no proposal to shift their office from Nalda.

Separate Collectorate of Central Excise in Orissa

1651. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: SHRI SURENDRA MONHANTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the final decision of Government for a separate collectorate of Central Excise in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The matter is still under consideration.

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(a) whether he will lay on the Table the list of names of those Members of the Board of Directors nominated by Government for the 14 nationalised Banks as also on the Boards of Directors and Governors of the State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India who happened to be connected with the management of the 14 nationalised Banks either as Directors thereof or as their principal executives;

(b) how many of these Directors or Governors continue to be connected with the managements of the residual non-banking business of these 14 companies, with their names; and

(c) how many of these Directors and Governors are connected with private sector industries or Joint Stock Companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Hon'ble Members have presumably in mind the names of the present Directors on the Boards of the 14 nationalised banks or on the Central Boards of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India who happened to be either Directors or chief executives of the 14 banking companies prior to the acquisition of their business by Government. The list of such Directors is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4389/73].

(b) None, Sir.

(c) None except Shri G. B. Newalkar.

Financial position of different Units of Textile Industry taken over by National Textile Corporation

1653. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial results of the working of different units of textile industry whose management has been taken over by the National Textile Corporation so far have been collected properly;

(b) whether Government are in a position to say which of the units have started earning profits and what percentage of any of those units produce controlled cloth; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to employ the entire productive capacity of these units for the production of controlled cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the monthly progress reports available, 47 mills out of the 57 mills the management of which has been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have started showing profits. A statement indicating the names of these mills is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4360/173]. As at the end of December, 1972, most of the composite Government managed mills were producing controlled cloth.

(c) No, Sir.

गत तीन वर्षों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1654. श्री हरी तिहाः :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या आवश्यक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का महीने वार अंदरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उनके मूल्यों में कुल कितनी वृद्धि हुई और इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

आवश्यक मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री ए० सी० जैर्ज) : (क) श्रीर (ख). एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है जिसमें 1970, 1971 तथा 1972 के वर्षों के दौरान कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मासिक-योक कीमत सूचकांकों में वृद्धि और साथ ही उस अवधि के दौरान हुई वृद्धि का प्रतिशत दिखाया गया है ।

[प्रभालय में रखा गया देलिवे संया LT-4361/73]

(ग) कीमतों में स्थिरता बनाये रखने की दिशा में सरकार सभी संभव उपाय कर रही है और कीमतों पर प्रभाव डालने वाली नीतियों तथा उपायों का निरन्तर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है । इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा द्वाल ही में किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय थे हैं :

(1) खरीफ की फसल से हुई हानि को कम करने तथा रबी की फसल को अधिकतम करने के लिये एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम का संचालन करना।

(2) देश के विभिन्न भागों में सूखा पड़ने की स्थितियों के फल-स्वरूप देशी उत्पादन में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिये खाद्यान्न आयात करना ;

(3) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से सरकारी अण्डारों से प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों की निकासी में विस्तार तथा वृद्धि करना ;

(4) फैक्टरियों से उचित कीमत की दुकानों को लेबी चीनी की सप्लाई का काम अधिकांश राज्यों में घोक व्यापरियों के स्थान पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सौंपना ;

(5) 1 लाख मे० टन ताड़/सोयाबीन/तोरिया बीज के तेल तथा 83,000 मे० टन तोरिया बीज आयात करना ;

(6) नियंत्रित किस्म के कपड़े का वितरण कार्य सामान्य व्यापार स्रोतों से वापिस लेकर उसकी विक्री केवल सरकारी स्टोरों तथा उचित कीमत की दुकानों के माध्यम से कराना ; इसमें कपड़े की घोड़ी सी मादा शामिल नहीं है जिसकी विक्री मिल की अपनी दुकानों डारा ही की जाती है

(7) विकेन्ट्रिट शेव को उचित कीमतों पर विशेष प्रकार के काउन्ट बाले सूत की सप्लाई करना और देश में उत्पादित विस्कोस स्टैपल तंतु के वितरण पर कानूनी नियंत्रण लगाना ;

(8) वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त मादा में लोहे तथा इस्पात का आयात करना ;

(9) महाराष्ट्र बीज तथा उसका तेल, चना छिल्का, बिनोला, खोपरा, नारियल का तेल, तिल तथा उसका तेल, काढ़ी सीड़ तथा उसका तेल जैसी मदों के बारे में सट्टबाजी के विकल्प में और अधिक कडाई तथा उसका दमन करना ;

(10) गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में सभी पार्टियों को मूँगफली के तथा बनस्पति निर्माताओं को बनस्पति के आधार पर बैंक पेशगियों के बारे मूनतम मर्जिन 60 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 75 प्रतिशत करना ;

(11) खाद्यान्नों तथा बनस्पति सहित बनस्पति तेलों के आधार पर बैंक पेशगियों के लिये ऋण सीमायें बैंक-बार की बाज़ी पार्टी-बार नियंत्रित करना ।

(12) पटसन मिलों को बैंक पेश-
गियों की उपलब्धि उनकी
कर्जे माल पटसन की 8
सप्ताह की आवश्यकता तक
सीमित करना।

Separate organisation to provide raw materials to export industries at International prices

1655. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a separate organisation to provide raw materials to export industries at international prices;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the various raw materials proposed to be supplied; and

(c) the Constitution and functions of the proposed organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Dry Port in Delhi

1656. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the proposal to set up a dry port in Delhi;

(b) whether Government also propose to set up some more dry ports in the country, if so, the locations thereof, and the time by which these ports are likely to be set up; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The decision on the proposal is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Playing of an effective role by C.C.I.

1657. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has failed to protect farmers from price fluctuation in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gear up the Corporation to play an effective and useful role?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey for Export of Transformers and Power Cables to African Countries

1658. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GO-WDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey for the export of transformers, power cables and other equipments to African countries;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey; and

(c) the export earning on these items during 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No comprehensive market survey has recently been conducted by the Gov-

ernment for export of transformers, power cables etc. to African countries. However, a delegation of the Indian Electrical Manufacturers' Association which visited some of the African countries recently, has indicated good prospects for these items in African countries.

(c) During 1972, approximate value of these items exported to all destinations including African countries was assessed as follows:—

	Rs. crores
1. Electric Transformers motors, switchgears, control gears etc.	4.57
2. Electric wires and cables including power cables.	11.32

Total number of Tourists who visited India during 1972 as compared to 1971

1659. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited India during 1972 as compared to 1971; and

(b) whether the number has increased after the Indo-Pak war and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 342950 foreign tourists visited India during 1972 as compared to 300,995 in 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tourist arrivals have increased by 41,955 or 13.9 per cent in 1972 over the preceding year.

Demand for Financial assistance deal with drought conditions in Mysore

1660. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have clearly told the Central Government that the situation due to the drought in the State is beyond their control and that they are waiting for the Central Financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Perhaps the reference is to the request of the Government of Mysore for advance release of funds to meet the expenditure on drought relief measures on account of their difficult ways and means position. In view of this, a sum of Rs. 16.5 crores has already been released to the State Government.

Another Central team of Officers has recently visited the State to review the situation. Further release of Central assistance will be made in accordance with the progress of expenditure and in the light of recommendations of the Central Team.

Popular varieties of Indian Handloom exported to Foreign Countries

1661. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Handloom is becoming very popular in foreign countries:

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the varieties of Indian handloom which are popular there; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last two years and the names of the countries

from which the orders during the current year have been received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The acceptability of Indian handloom goods in some foreign countries is on the increase.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

1. The names of important countries are:—

- (i) The European Common Market Group
- (ii) Nordic countries
- (iii) East European countries
- (iv) U.S.A.
- (v) Canada
- (vi) West African countries
- (vii) Japan and
- (viii) Australia

2. The varieties which are fairly popular are:—

- (a) cotton handloom shirtings
- (b) dress materials
- (c) Real Madras Handkerchiefs
- (d) bedspreads
- (e) furnishings
- (f) towels and towelling cloth
- (g) crepes
- (h) seer sucker and
- (i) readymade garments

3. The amount of foreign exchange earned was:—

1970-71	..	Rs. 26.13 crores
1971-72	..	Rs. 30.08 crores

4. The names of countries from which order during the current financial year have been received are:—

- (i) The European Common Market Group
- (ii) Nordic countries

- (iii) East European countries

- (iv) U.S.A.

- (v) Canada

- (vi) West African countries

- (vii) Japan

- (viii) Australia

- (ix) New Zealand

- (x) Fiji and

- (xi) Mauritius

Remittances by Foreign Companies

1662. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the foreign companies which repatriated an amount exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs during the last three years in foreign exchange annually and the amount repatriated by each during this period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Distribution policy of imported raw cashew nuts

1663. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to revise the distribution policy of imported raw cashew nuts as requested by the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the revised policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Revenue from Levies for Relief to Refugees from Bangladesh

1664. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount, realised by Government so far by selling Bangladesh relief stamps by Postal and Revenue Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Details of tax collected under the Tax on Postal Articles Act, 1971, are as under:—

Collections during 1971-72
Rs. 161.93 lakhs

Collections during 1972-73
(upto September, 1972)
Rs. 183.71 lakhs

Steps to Popularise the Artistic and Cultural Values of Tamil Nadu in Foreign Countries

1665. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item entitled 'Centre Ignoring TN Culture' appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 23rd January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tourism Department's publicity campaign is aimed at creating a composite image of the country as a whole and promotes India as a tourist destination. However, artistic and cultural values of all regions including Tamil Nadu are amply reflected in our tourist publicity literature, documentary films, displays, advertise-

ments and general publicity overseas. In fact South India as a whole has been receiving special attention over the last few years.

Criteria for Issue of Licences by the Central Flying Training School for Pilots at Nadirgul (Hyderabad)

1666. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to authorise the Central Flying Training School for pilots at Nadirgul, Hyderabad, to regulate the grant of licences for flying to pilots; and

(b) if so, the criteria for the issue of licences?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Central Flying Training School at Nadirgul (Hyderabad) has been established to provide improved facilities for training of selected candidates from the flying clubs, upto Commercial Pilot's Licence level.

(b) The requirements for issue of licences to aircraft personnel, including Commercial Pilot's licences, are laid down in Schedule II to the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Proposal at All India Economic Conference for Enlarging the Scope of Finance Commission

1667. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day All India Economic Conference was held in Bodh Gaya on the 31st December, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the Conference stressed the need for enlarging the functions of the Finance Commission in a manner by which a major share of total transfer of the revenues to the States was brought within the scope of its recommendations; and

(c) what were the other subjects discussed at the Conference and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) to (c). The Conference referred to by the Honourable Members was not held under the auspices of Government. Other than what appeared in the Press, Government has neither any information nor has it received any recommendations.

Discussion held by Minister of Finance with Chairmen and Managing Directors of Public Sector Banks

1668. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had discussions with the Chairmen and Managing Directors of the Public Sector Banks for a close scrutiny of the entire range of Banking operations in the country?

(b) whether he also had discussions with representatives of the officers and staff on the question of service to customers; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The subjects discussed and decisions taken during the meeting with Chairmen and Managing Directors of public banks are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-4362-73].

The meetings with the representatives of the Award and Officers' Staff, were mainly intended to elicit their suggestions for orientation of the staff in the banks to rural areas, improving customer service, avoiding frequent closures of clearing houses in banks and training the officers and staff to prepare them better for implementing the various schemes introduced for the benefit of small farmers and other neglected sections of society in the countryside.

Payment of Interest to Income-Tax Payers on Delayed Refunds

1669. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax payers get interest on refunds which are delayed by the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, the rate of interest paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Sections 243 and 244 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provide for the payment of interest on delayed refunds.

(b) Simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum is payable on the delayed refunds with effect from 1st April, 1972. Previously, the rate was 9 per cent.

Effect of Import of Rags on Textile and Hosiery Industry

1670. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of huge quantity of rags has adversely affected the textile and hosiery industry in the country; and

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard and reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To a certain extent hosiery industry has been affected and necessary remedial measures are being taken.

Scheme to construct Terminal Buildings at various International Airports

1671. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised schemes to construct terminal buildings at various international airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The International Airports Authority of India have plans to construct new terminal buildings at Delhi and Madras to serve both international and domestic traffic, and at Bombay for international traffic. The master plans and programme drawings for these buildings have been finalised. The schematic designs for Delhi and Bombay have been prepared and those for Madras are under preparation. A new international terminal building was commissioned at Calcutta in 1970.

Proposals for Construction of Hotels with Foreign Collaboration Finalised during 1972

1672. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for construction of hotels with foreign

collaboration are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the gist of each proposal together with the names of Indian and Foreign parties; and

(c) the number of such proposals finalised during 1972?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is only one proposal for the construction and operation of a hotel with foreign collaboration at present under consideration of the Department of Tourism.

(b) The proposed collaboration is between Northern India Hotels Ltd., New Delhi and Holiday Inns., Inc. USA in respect of an 84 room hotel project at Agra.

(c) Two.

Balance of Trade by India in 1972

1673. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has achieved favourable Trade Balance in the Calendar year, 1972; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the balance along with exports and imports during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures are as follows:—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1971	1815	1526	—289
1972 Provisional	1679	1862	+183

Valuation of property for wealth tax

1674. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to evolve a proper basis for the valuation of self occupied house property for the purpose of Wealth-tax; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There is no specific proposal under consideration. The question, however, is being examined generally.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Deal with Economic Offences

1675. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend relevant Acts to deal with economic offences more severely;

(b) if so, the names of such Acts which are likely to be amended; and

(c) the time by which these Acts will be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Bill to amend the Customs Act, the Gold (Control) Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18-12-72. Another Bill seeking to replace the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act is already before the Joint Committee of the two Houses. A Bill to amend the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Air movement of Indian Exports

1676. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on Air Cargo has submitted its report on measures for increasing air movement of Indian exports;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the Report; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Report of the Working Group on Air Cargo has been finalised and it is under submission.

Development of Internationally acceptable qualities of Raw Silk

1677. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the project proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organisations for the purpose of stepping up the output of internationally acceptable qualities of raw silk;

(b) whether the Implementation of the project has been taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Following are the broad features of the Food & Agriculture Organisation Project;

(1) To produce additional quantity of 800 metric tons of high quality bivoltine silk annually by the end of five years after initiating the project.

(2) To export 600 metric tons of bivoltine silk to meet the shortage in world silk markets consequent on the withdrawal of Japan as a major supplier of raw-silk to the world market.

(3) To make available high quality raw silk for export production.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Experts of the FAO are expected to arrive in India very shortly for preparing a detailed project as required by the F.A.O.

Bonus to Employees of Rubber Board

1678. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 580 dated the 22nd December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the question of granting bonus to the employees of Rubber Board has since been finally decided; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision and if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of payment of bonus to the employees of Ruber Board is still under consideration.

Expenditure on New International Air Terminal at Dabolim

1679. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are plans for a new international air terminal at Dabolim for helping the tourist traffic to Goa; and

(b) if so, the expenditure involved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) It is proposed to construct a new terminal building at Dabolim aerodrome which will include provision for Customs, Health and Immigration.

(b) The new terminal building is estimated to cost Rs. 41 lac.

Amount spent as overtime in Central Government Departments

1681. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in 1972-73 as overtime pay in Central Government Departments;

(b) whether any ceiling has been fixed regarding the amount to be expanded as overtime pay; and

(c) whether there is any method to find out whether each Department is strictly following the rules laid down in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information in respect of employees of the Secretariat proper of the various Ministries/Departments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) in the case of Office staff and other comparable staff, overtime allowance admissible is subject to a maximum of one-third of monthly emoluments, which is relaxable, in the case of personal staff, to one-half of monthly emoluments.

(c) Compliance with the rules is ensured by internal administrative checks and audit inspection.

Establishment of an Export Development Corporation instead of Industries Development and Export Authority

1682. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leather trade and industry have expressed their dissatisfaction over Government's decision to establish an export development cor-

poration in place of the promised leather industries development and export authority; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Certain quarters in the trade and industry have been representing to the Government to form a Leather Industries Development and Export Industries Development and Export Authority. After taking all factors into consideration, Government, however, proposes to set up a Leather Development Export Corporation.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

1683. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton growers are faced with a declining market for cotton;

(b) whether the hesitancy of the Cotton Corporation of India to mop up surplus cotton from 1971-72 production has further aggravated the situation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the C.C.I. to purchase all surplus cotton in order to ensure fair price to the growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Cotton market is somewhat bearish because of the subdued demand by textile mills which have to reckon with power cuts. Market prices, however, are ruling at levels much higher than the minimum support levels. The Cotton Corporation of India has been making purchases of cotton during the current cotton year

according to its commercial judgement and has so far purchased the equivalent of 3.2 lakh bales of lint cotton. Last cotton year, the Cotton Corporation purchased about 5.15 lakh bales. There is at present no proposal to direct C.C.I. to purchase all surplus cotton, nor is this considered necessary. There is however a proposal to equip CCI with requisite finances so that it can do more effective trading in its commercial judgement in domestic cottons.

Assistance given by LIC to relieve Housing shortage in Bangalore City

1684. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SIA-RIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation's Scheme for assistance to relieve the housing shortage is in operation in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the types of buildings will come up under the Scheme and the time by which the first lot of houses and flats is expected to be ready; and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be spent under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The LIC has decided to construct in Bangalore about 2,500 flats which will be sold to policy holders on hire purchase basis.

(b) The different types of flats and the carpet areas are given below:—

"A" Type: Ranging from 45 sq. mtrs. to 68 sq. mtrs. in a 3-storeyed building.

"B" Type: 135 sq. mtrs.

"C" Type: 80 sq. mtrs.

"D" Type: 61 sq. mtrs.

"E" Type: 16 sq. mtrs. to 26 sq. mtrs. in 2-storeyed buildings.

The first phase of 791 flats of different sizes is expected to be completed in two years.

(c) The estimated cost of the entire project is of the order of Rs. 8 crores.

**Names of Ports having Cyclone
Warning Radar Stations**

1685. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ports where cyclone warning radar stations have been installed; and

(b) the names of the ports which are to be provided with these facilities during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Visakhapatnam and Madras.

(b) Calcutta and Paradeep.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Thakkar Committee

1686. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the nationalised bank has implemented the recommendations made by the Thakkar Committee set up in 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) No. Sir. For drawing up schemes
for providing credit to priority sec-
tors, nationalised banks have been
drawing upon the main ideas and
guidelines contained in the Thakkar
Committee Report.

(b) Does not arise.

C.B.I. inquiry in Rags Scandal

1687. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. inquiry into the rags scandal has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report of the inquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशी बाजार में भारतीय वार की विद्यता-

1688. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री विद्व नारायण शस्त्री :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय चाय को कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिदेशी मण्डी में इस प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करने के लिए और व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री ए० सौ० ज्ञानेश) (क) भारतीय चाय के लिए

विदेशों को चाय का निर्यात करने वाले चाय के अन्य उत्पादक देशों से प्रतियोगिता बढ़ती जा रही है।

(ख) विदेशों में चाय व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने और बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :

(1) 1 मार्च, 1970 से चाय पर निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त करना ;

(2) 15 अप्रैल, 1970 से निर्यात स्थल पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कीमत के अनुसार छूट।

(3) विभिन्न परम्परागत तथा नये बाजारों में भारतीय चाय के निर्यात के लिए अधिक संभाव्यतायें उत्पन्न करने के लिए लन्दन, न्यूयार्क, ब्रूसेल्स, कहिरा और सिड्नी में स्थापित चाय बोर्ड के कार्यालयों द्वारा संबंधन कार्य ;

(4) विदेशों में स्थानीय मिश्रण-कर्तराओं/पैकरों के सहयोग से चूने हुए विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय चाय के विक्रेय पैकरों का संबंधन ;

(5) विदेशों में प्रचार के उचित है माध्यमों द्वारा विज्ञापन देना ;

(6) व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना ;

(7) चाय में अभिरूचि बढ़ाने के लिए व्यापारियों तथा विशेषज्ञों के दौरों का आदान-प्रदान करना ;

(8) एकट बंद तथा ब्लैडेड चाय के निर्यात के लिए सरकारी

क्षेत्र में चाय व्यापार निगम की स्थापना करना ;

(9) अन्य हल्के पेय पदार्थों की तुलना में पेय के रूप में चाय की खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य चाय उत्पादक देशों और आयात करने वाले देशों में स्थानीय चाय व्यापार के साथ मिल कर चाय के संबंधन में भाग लेना ।

एशिया 1972 व्यापार मेले से भारत को लाभ

1689. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री उपोतिष्ठम् बसु :

क्या बारिंग्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : एशिया 1972 व्यापार मेले से भारत को क्या क्या लाभ हुए ?

बालिङ्ग भ्रात्रोलय मे उ मंत्री(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : एशिया 72 मेला इकाफे के तत्वान्वान में भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था। एशियाई मेलों के ब्रम में यह तीसरा मेला है—पहले दो मेले तेहरान और बैंकाक में आयोजित किए गए थे। एशियाई मेले तीन तीन बर्ष में होते हैं।

अपनी स्वतंत्रता के 25वें वर्ष में भारत ने यह मेला आयोजित किया। अतः उसमें व्यापार सह-प्रदर्शनी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया।

मेले के माध्यम से, 25 देशों के दौरान भारतीय उद्योगों में जो व्यापकता, गहनता, विविधता तथा उत्कृष्टता प्राइ है उनका स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करने में सहायता मिली है। भारत, मेले द्वारा प्रपने भौद्योगिक स्वरूप को एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रस्तुत करने में समर्थ हुआ है। मेला देखने वाले उच्च स्तर के अनेक प्रतिनिधिमंडल, जिनमें भाग लेने वाले देशों के विदेश व्यापार मंत्री तथा उच्च पदाधिकारी तथा व्यापारी शामिल थे, भारत के भौद्योगिक सामर्थ्य के विषय में बहुत बहिराप्रभाव नेकर गए। वास्तव में एशिया 72 आयोजित करने में भारत को यह सब से बड़ा लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है। वास्तविक व्यापार के रूप में भारत ने लगभग 3081.27 लाख रुद्द के नियात आदेश बुक किए और 2639.63 लाख रुपए के आयात सौदे तय किए। भाग लेने वाली पार्टियों से प्राप्त पूछताछों में से कुछ पूछताछों पर अभी कार्यवाही चल रही है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाणिज्य में नियात तथा आयात दोनों ही दृष्टिकोण से दिलचस्पी रखने वाला विषय का एक प्रगती भौद्योगिक देश होने के नाते भारत ने समय समय पर अपनी भौद्योगिक क्षमताओं का निरूपण करने हेतु एक व्यापार मेले का स्थल बना लिया है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रय तथा विक्रय केन्द्र बन सका है। स्थानी व्यवस्था वाले स्थायी मेला स्थल के रूप में 'प्रगति मैदान' बन जाना एशिया 72 का सर्वत्र प्रशंख योग दान है।

विदेशों में चमड़े के वस्त्रों की लोकप्रियता

1690. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री धर्मराज अकबरबुरकर :

क्या व एशिय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में चमड़े से बने कुछ किस्मों के वस्त्र कृतिपय देशों में लोकप्रिय हो रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और वर्ष 1972 के दौरान इन के नियात से सरकार को कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मृदा की प्राप्ति हुई है और इस वर्ष किन देशों से आँडर प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इसका नियात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की है?

बाणिज्य मंद्रालय ने उपर्युक्ती (भी ए० सी० जारी) (क) और (ख). चमड़े के बने वस्त्र विभिन्न देशों में लोकप्रिय होते जा रहे हैं और भारत ने निम्नलिखित देशों को इस चमड़े का नियात किया है: आस्ट्रेलिया, आस्ट्रिया, कनाडा, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, हांगकग, जापान, कीनिया, सऊदी अरेबिया, सिंगापुर, स्वीटजरलैंड, डीनी डाड, उंगाडा, ब्रिटेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, जाम्बिया, बहरीन, बैलजियम, बर्मा, श्रीलंका, फिजी द्वीप समूह, भलेरेशिया, नीदरलैंड, कतार, सिसिल्स, सिएरा, लियोन, सूडान, स्वीडन, तन्जानिया, विजिन द्वीप समूह तथा यूगोलाविकया।

1972 के दौरान नीचे दी गई विदेशी मृदा की आय हुई:

जनवरी-अगस्त 1972 सितम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1972

4,23,053 रुपए 40,000 रुपए (प्राक्कलित)

उन देशों के नाम जांत नहीं हैं जहां 1972 के दौरान पृथक पृथक नियातिकों द्वारा विशिष्ट क्रयादेश प्राप्त किए गए हैं।

(ग) सरकार देश में चमड़ा तैयार करने के उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है और चमड़े के बस्त्र का उत्पादन और निर्यात बढ़ने की आशा है।

निर्यात व्यापार में विदेशी सहयोग लेने का निर्णय

1691. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री एम. एस. पुरती :

या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात व्यापार विदेशी सहयोग लेने के लिए कानूनी विशेष निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यात व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि होगी?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपर्यात्री (श्री ए. सौ. आर्जे) (क) श्रीर (ख). सरकार की सामान्य नीति के अनुसार पूर्णतः व्यापार संबंधी, कार्यकलाप के लिए विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। तथापि, इस नीति को ऐसी स्थिति में शिथिल किया जा सकता है जब उस महत्वोग का एकमात्र उद्देश्य निर्यात विक्रियों विशेषतः अपरम्परागत भद्रों की निर्यात विक्रियों को बढ़ाना हो। ऐसी छूट की व्यवस्था कर के नियर्यातों में संभावित वृद्धि की परिकल्पना करना संभव नहीं है।

Loan given by Nationalised Banks for Small and Medium Farmers

1692. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the 14 Nationalised Banks other than State Bank of India for small and

medium farmers in 1969, 1970 and 1971 and also its percentage to total loans;

(b) the amounts and percentage of recovery in each year; and

(c) the plans for future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The statistical data, in the manner asked for, are not maintained by the nationalised banks. Arrangements are, however, under way to have a break-up of the amount of loans advanced to the farmers according to the size of their holdings.

(b) According to information available for the period ending June 1971 the nationalised banks recovered Rs. 80.26 crores constituting 58 per cent of the demand as on that date.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to all commercial banks, including the nationalised banks, emphasising that the productive needs of cultivation and the viability of the proposal should be the criteria in advancing loans to farmers. Banks are now evolving programmes for specific areas for intensive finance to meet the credit needs of all viable and potentially viable farmers including small and medium farmers.

Printing of Bangladesh Currency Notes in India

1693. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh currency notes are being printed in India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the terms settled for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No Bangladesh currency notes are being printed in India at present. However, at the express request of the Government of Bangladesh, currency notes worth 421.60 crore Takas were printed at India Security Press, Nasik during February to August, 1972 and delivered in full to Bangladesh Government by the end of August, 1972. The entire cost of printing the Bangladesh currency notes is to be met from the Rs. 32 crore commodity Grant extended to the Government of Bangladesh for purchasing essential supplies of goods.

मध्य प्रदेश के उन नगरों के नाम किनके लिए विमान सेवा की मांग की गई है

1695. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन किन नगरों के लिए विमान सेवा की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रति-क्रिया है ?

1694. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Jute Jubilee Seminar was held in New Delhi during the month of February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the matters discussed and decisions arrived at in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, by the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association.

(b) All the matters relating to exports of jute manufactures from India and current problems faced by such exports were discussed at the Seminar. Detailed report on the Seminar from the organisers is awaited.

3596 LS—5.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के लिए विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं :

(ख) संभाव्य यातायात, विमान की उपलब्धता तथा विमानसेवा सुविधाओं को विकसित करने की लागत को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इंडियन एयरलाइंस इन पर पांचवीं योजना में विचार करेगी ।

मिर्च, प्याज, लहसुन और केले का नवायात

1696. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका, जापान, बर्मा और रूस बड़ी मात्रा में मिर्च, प्याज लहसुन और केले का आयात करते हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में इनका नियंता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इनके नियंता से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ?

विविध मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (धी.ए.सी.० अर्ब्द) : (क) सोवियत संघ, बर्मा और जापान को मिर्च, प्याज, केले तथा लहसुन के बड़ी मात्रा में नियंता नहीं हो रहे हैं । श्रीलंका भारतीय मिर्चों तथा प्याजों के लिए एक परम्परागत बाजार या परन्तु अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा संबंधी कठिनाइयों तथा उत्पादन में बढ़ती हुई आत्म निर्भरता के कारण उसने इन वस्तुओं के आयातों को काफी प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है । श्रीलंका भारत से केले का आयात नहीं करता है परन्तु लहसुन के हमारे नियंतों के लिए एक मुख्य बाजार है ।

(ख) (1) सामान्य तौर पर मिर्चों तथा लहसुन सहित मसालों के नियंता को बढ़ाने के लिए मसाला नियंता संबंधी परिषद् प्रनेक उपाय करती है जिनमें ये शामिल हैं : विदेशों में बिकी-सह-प्रध्ययन दलों का प्रायोजित किया जाना, प्रकाशनों, विज्ञापनों का जारी किया जाना, रेलों, प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना आदि ;

(2) मिर्च, प्याज तथा लहसुन के उत्पादन को तथा प्रतिनिधित्व उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा उपाय किये जाते हैं ताकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगी कीमतों पर अतिरिक्त स्थिति योग्य अधिक्षेषों का सजन किया जा सके ;

(3) केले के सम्बन्ध में केलों की नियंता, योग्य किस्मों के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रायोजित स्कीम को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान सभी देशों को हुए इन वस्तुओं के नियंता से मर्जित वायिक विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार रही है :

नियंता (लाख रु. में)

क्रमांक	वस्तु	1970-71	1971-72
1.	मिर्च	108.66	192.22
2.	लहसुन	27.82	23.10
3.	प्याज	620.63	227.56
4.	केला	37.46	17.17
	योग	794.57	460.05

Shortage of Raw Materials in Woollen Industry

1697. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Woollen Industry is facing a crisis due to shortage of raw materials; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply raw materials to the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir; Complaints have been received from the woollen textile industry regarding the shortage of raw materials.

(b) The present shortage has arisen mainly on account of abnormal rise in the prices of raw wool in the markets abroad with the result that the quantity of wool, that can be imported within the foreign exchange ceiling made available for this purpose, has reduced substantially. In view of tight foreign exchange position, it may not be possible for the Government to be of much help in so far as imported raw wool is concerned. The other steps which are

being taken to improve the position regarding availability of raw material to the industry are as follows:—

(i) The industry is being given the option to import acrylic fibre upto 40 per cent of its actual user allocation for import of wool.

(ii) A scheme is being devised to eliminate the possibility of import of wearable garments being imported as rags. It has also been decided to release the detained consignments containing discarded garments after multilation, where no contravention of law is involved.

(iii) Measures to restrict the export of indigenous raw wool from India are also being considered.

दिल्ली में प्रतिवर्ष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने का निर्णय

1698. श्री बनशाह प्रबाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रतिवर्ष दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने का कोई निर्णय लिया है ।

(ख) क्या इस विषय में अन्य देशों से भी समर्थ स्थापित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उत्तमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) दिल्ली में प्रतिवर्ष आयोजित व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने की प्रस्थापना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) फिलहाल प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा समाज के गरीब और कमज़ोर वर्गों के लोगों को रियायती व्याज पर ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया

1700. श्री बनशाह प्रबाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा समाज के गरीब और कमज़ोर वर्गों के लोगों को रियायती व्याज पर ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया को आंसून बनाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख), प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में विभेदक व्याज दर योजना के प्रवर्तन से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर, योजना में कुछ संशोधन किये जा रहे हैं ।

(i) जिस क्षेत्र में योजना चलाई जानी है उसका विस्तार करना ;

(ii) कार्यिक पारिवारिक भाय के अनुसार पानता के लिये वर्णित मापदण्ड का विस्तार करना ; और

(iii) कार्यचालन पूँजी और सावधि ऋण के रूप में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दो जा सकने वाली प्रधिक-तम राशि के सम्बन्ध में अधिक उदारता बरतना ।

अन्धमान और निकोबार का पर्यटन केन्द्र के काम में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

गत तीन बर्षों में राज्यों के विकास के लिए दिया गया बत

1701. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूहों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्दे बताएं क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिए कुछ धन राशि निर्धारित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकार को अन्धमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह की पर्यटक संभावनाओं का पता नहीं है, परन्तु इन स्थानों के लिये पर्यटक यातायात पर लगे बंतमान प्रतिबन्धों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, वहां किन्हीं महत्वपूर्ण सुविधाओं का विकास करना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना की स्कीमें तयार की जा रही हैं। इस द्वीपसमूह के लिये पर्यटक संभावनाओं का विकास करना केवल तभी संभव होगा जब इन प्रतिबन्धों को हटा दिया जाये और इस द्वीपसमूह के लिये अधिक अच्छी संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी, कर दी जाए ।

1702. श्री अटल बिहारी आज्ञायकी : श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन बर्षों में राज्यों को पर्यटन के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी कितनी राशि प्रति वर्ष दी गई ;

(ख) उन राज्यों में किन किन स्थानों के विकास की योजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) इन स्थानों के चुनाव के आधार क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) भाग II की स्कीमों के बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण चौथी योजना में राज्यों को पर्यटन योजनाओं के लिये कोई विस्तीर्ण संहायता नहीं दी जा रही है । तथापि गत तीन बर्षों के दौरान पिछली योजनाओं की अवशिष्ट स्कीमों के लिए दी गई राशियों का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में इन स्थानों पर पर्यटन योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जा रहा है । महाराष्ट्र में अजंता, एलौरा, एलिकोटा, औरंगाबाद व बंबई ; गुजरात में गिर, नलसरोवर, गांधीनगर व पोरबंदर ; बिहार में पटना, बौद्ध गया, राजगिर व नालन्दा ; तमिल नाडु में मद्रास, रामेश्वरम् व महाबलिपुरम् ; तथा मैसूर में हास्पी, बांदीपुर व डांडेली ।

(ग) किसी स्थान के वास्तविक प्रथवा संभावित पर्यटन आकर्षण को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पर्यटन योजनायें तैयार एवं क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं ।

विवरण

योजना का नाम	दी गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
भाग । अवशिष्ट स्कीमें एलिफेंटा (महाराष्ट्र) .	1.12	—	—	—
चौरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) में पर्यटक बंगले का विस्तार ।	0.009	—	—	—
बांधा (महाराष्ट्र) में पर्यटक बंगले तथा कैफे टेरिया व शयनशाला का निर्माण ।	0.414	—	—	—
सावरमती आश्रम, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) में पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण ।	—	1.37	—	—
राजगिर (बिहार) में भारकाशीय रज्जुमार्ग तथा 'लिफ्ट-चेयर' का निर्माण ।	1.24	—	—	—
कन्या कुमारी (तमिल नाडु) में पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण ।	1.16	—	—	—
'तिरुचेन्दुर (तमिल नाडु) में पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण ।	0.183	—	—	—
सोमनाथपुर (मसूर) में कैटीन की व्यवस्था	0.06	—	—	—
एलिफेंटा (महाराष्ट्र) में जल वितरण की व्यवस्था	—	0.84	0.13	
एहोली (मसूर) में जल वितरण की व्यवस्था	—	0.16	—	
योग :	4.186	1.57	0.13	

Flights Introduced by International Airlines from Calcutta Airport

Calcutta Airport, since November, 1972 and the names thereof; and

1703. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

(b) whether any new proposal is being considered by his Ministry for more Air India flights on the new routes of Calcutta-Bangladesh, Calcutta-Rangoon, Calcutta-Singapore, and Calcutta-Paris etc?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No new foreign airline has started services through Calcutta since

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many international airlines have started their flights from

November, 1972. However, effective 2nd November, 1972, Air India introduced an additional service originating in/terminating at Calcutta, on the route Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-Paris-London West-bound and London-Geneva-Rome-Cairo-Delhi-Calcutta East-bound. This also provides passengers with connections to/from New York via London.

Calcutta-Dacca and Calcutta-Rangoon sectors are already adequately served by Indian Airlines.

Air India services to the east connect Calcutta with Bangkok, Hongkong, Tokyo and Osaka. Singapore is served by Air India through Madras. Air India's weekly service from Calcutta already provides connection with Paris.

Directions given by Reserve Bank of India regarding Transfer of Accounts Exceeding Rs. 25 Lakhs

1704. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has directed all commercial banks not to accept transfer of accounts exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs without its prior approval; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The direction was issued by the Reserve Bank to prevent unhealthy competition among public sector banks.

Ceiling on Expenditure

1705. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce ceiling on expenditure; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a Legislation in this regard in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of entries received for Art Exhibition at Asia '72

1706. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of entries received for the Art Exhibition Asia '72 Trade Fair;

(b) whether Government are aware of the complaints that works of art lay open and unprotected and the entries were handled by unskilled labourers at the Exhibition;

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for causing damage to the works of art; and

(d) the compensation awarded to the artists and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Five National Competitions in Painting, Sculpture, Photography, Film and Melody were organised by the Asian Fair Authorities on the subject of "FREEDOM". 724 entries were received for these competitions. The Jury appointed for selecting the best painting, considered none good enough to receive the First Prize.

(b) The paintings were handled properly and returned to the Artists concerned with great care. None complained about any damage nor demanded any compensation. However, the Fair Authorities came across some newspaper reports about lack of care regarding entries in the

Paintings Competition. Investigation into the matter showed these to be baseless.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Proposal to have its own Buildings Abroad by Air-India

1704. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has its own building anywhere abroad;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Air India has any proposal to have its own building abroad and if so, where, the funds allocated for the purpose and the time by which these buildings will be ready for use?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air-India have at present no building of their own for administrative and booking offices abroad. They, however, own certain structures required for engineering facilities, stores and cargo at Aden, Cario and London. There are also some residential premises owned by Air-India for their senior officials in the categories of Regional Managers, Managers and Assistant Managers at the following Stations:—

1. Hongkong
2. London
3. Nairobi
4. Paris
5. Perth
6. Sydney
7. Suva
8. Tokyo

(c). Air-India have recently entered into an agreement for the purchase of space at Singapore for administrative and booking offices in a building under construction and provision of Rs. 18.40 lakhs has been

made in their capital expenditure budget for 1973-74 for the purpose. The booking office area is expected to be ready for occupation by April, 1973 and the remaining portion by the end of 1973.

An additional floor on the stores and catering building at London is under construction and will be ready in 1973-74. Rs. 13.50 lakhs have been provided for this work.

A provision of Rs. 1.55 lakhs has been made for 1973-74 for providing new accommodation for the engineering facility at Beirut.

Separate Corporation for Leather Export

1708. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Corporation for leather exports;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to modernise the leather industry to compete in the world market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. G. GEORGE): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed Leather Export Development Corporation would, in addition to serving as a canalising agency for exports of leather and footwear, undertake developmental work for creation of infra-structure for the manufacture of finished leather and leather goods. It has also been decided that at least two third of the import replenishment against exports of E.I. tanned and wet blue chrome hides and skins should be used by Indian exporters only for the import of machinery, tools and equipment.

Loan Granted to Projects by Industrial Finance Corporation

	1	2	3	4
Metal Products	7	5	4	
Paper	1	5	6	
Electric Machinery	6	7	3	
Basic Industrial Chemicals	3	3	1	
Textile	9	4	5	
Motor Vehicles	3	6	3	
Synthetic Fibres	5	2	2	
Machinery	3	1		
Iron Ore		1		
Rail Road Equipment		1	..	
Jute		1	1	
Glass		3	3	
Non-ferrous Metals	1	1	..	
Cement	1	1	1	
Shipping		1		
Vegetable Oil & Fats	1	1		
Misc. Chemical Products	2	1	3	
Food Processing	1	1	..	
Coal	2		..	
Hotel	1		2	
Wood and Cork	1			
Bicycles	1	..		

STATEMENT

Industry	Number of Units assisted During			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
	(July-June)	(July-June)	(July, 72 to Dec. 72)	
	1	2	3	4
Sugar	8	10	14	
Fertiliser	1	5	..	
Iron and Steel	4	6	2	
Rubber Products	..	2		

Crisis in Orissa of Iron Ore

1710. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindus-

tan Times' dated the 1st February, 1973 under the heading "Orissa from ore trade in throes of crisis"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to sustain iron ore mining in Orissa State.

Plans for Development and Modernisation of Four International Airports

1711. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans for the development and modernisation of the four international airports in the country have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the developments and innovations to be made at each of these airports; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The development plans contemplated for the four international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras provide for extention of runways, construction of terminal buildings, taxi-tracks and aprons as well as provision of buildings for ancillary services.

(c) Estimates are under preparation by International Airports Authority of India.

India's Favourable Balance of Trade

1712. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is having a favourable balance of trade for 1972, as reported in the 'Statesman' dated the 30th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures are as follows:—

(In crores of Rs.)

		Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1971	•	1815	1526	—289
1972	•	1679	1862	+183 (Provisional)

Schemes for development of Tourist Resorts in Andhra Pradesh during Fifth Plan

1713. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for the development of tourist resorts in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period have been finalised and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) the estimated cost of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Fifth Plan schemes are under formulation, and have yet to be finalised,

(b) Does not arise.

Failure of C.C.I. to Export Cotton to Bangladesh

1714. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has failed to dispose of some of its stocks and also failed to export cotton to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total stocks of about 5.15 lakh bales purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during 1971-72, about 3.79 lakh bales have already been sold and the remaining stocks are in the process of sale. As regards export to Bangladesh, as against the export contract of about 70,000 bales, about 66,600 bales have already been shipped and the remaining 3400 are awaiting shipment pending extension of Letter of Credit by Bangladesh Trading Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. from Punjab Mandis

1715. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has decided to purchase 90 per cent of the total arrivals of cotton in Punjab mandis;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision;

(c) whether Government have decided to purchase cotton in the same way from other mandis; and

(d) if so, the names of the other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Stockpiling of cotton by big Textile Mills

1716. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that bigger textile mills were stockpiling cotton on a large scale because of the likely shortage of cotton production in 1972-73;

(b) whether as a result of this, smaller mills and those with limited financial resources are finding it difficult to get their requirements of cotton; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent large units from taking undue advantage over smaller mills in the purchase of cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cashew Nut Factories in Private Sector

1717. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of the 150 cashew factories in the private sector in Kerala would remain closed till March-April due to shortage of raw nuts; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to supply raw nuts to these factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It is difficult to anticipate the number and extent of closure of cashew factories in the private sector in Kerala during March-April, 1973, for want of raw cashew nuts. As is well-known, cashew processing industry in India is a seasonal one depending upon sup-

plies and indigenous raw cashewnuts during May—September and imported raw nuts during the remaining part of the year. Availability of raw cashewnuts from indigenous production as also through imports being limited in relation to the installed capacity of the industry, closure of different cashew factories for varying periods is unavoidable.

(b) Cashew Corporation of India plans to import about 73,000 tonnes of raw cashewnuts between January—April, 1973, for allocation to the entitled processing units in Kerala.

Amount of Bank Credit given to Food Corporation of India

1718. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been given bank credit in excess of what is required to procure foodgrains;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving excess bank credit to the Corporation;

(c) the actual amount of bank credit given to the Corporation in the financial year 1972-73; and

(d) how much of this credit has been used for procurement of foodgrains in 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The outstanding bank credit to the Food Corporation of India as on the 2nd February 1973 was Rs. 168.4 crores. During the ten months period preceding February, 1973, the outstanding bank credit to the Food Corporation of India varied from a maximum of Rs. 365.4 crores in June, 1972 to Rs. 112.9 crores in December, 1972.

(d) The entire credit given to Food Corporation of India is for procurement of foodgrains.

Report of Study Group on Launches Required by Government

1719. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report submitted by the study group of the Cabinet Secretariat on the question of launches required in the country during the next five years;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is expected to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government have examined in detail the recommendations of the Study Group set up by the Cabinet Secretariat on the acquisition of suitable crafts for anti-smuggling operations. It was recommended that patrol boats of a proven design should be acquired to meet the immediate requirements and an agreement for technical assistance and collaboration may be entered into for building the balance of the requirements in India. As recommended by the Study Group, the Managing Director of Messrs Garden Reach Workshops was requested to select two types of suitable boats, big and small, and submit his recommendations for Government's approval. In response to the enquiries projected by the Garden Reach Workshops with foreign builders of sea going crafts, technical particulars of the craft built by a number of foreign yards have been received and are being scrutinized. Because of the technical complexities associated

with maritime construction scrutiny is time consuming. The Garden Reach Workshops have tentatively indicated that it might be possible for them to submit their recommendations to the Government shortly.

(5) A Raw Material Bank has been set up to ensure regular supply of Tasar Cocoons and Tasar Waste at fixed prices.

Utilisation of PL. 480 Funds

Set-back to Indian Silk in the World Market in competition with South Korea

1720. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian silk has suffered a set back in foreign markets in competition with South Korea;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the Indian silk industry to face the challenge of foreign countries in the international markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. While India exports silk fabrics, South Korea is mainly exporting raw silk.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the Indian silk to face the challenge of foreign countries in international markets:—

(1) Export assistance in the form of replenishment of raw materials and dyes and chemicals and cash assistance is being allowed to exporters;

(2) Compulsory pre-shipment inspection of exportable fabrics;

(3) Floor prices and minimum weights have been prescribed in respect of scarves/stoles and ties to prevent sub-standard materials being exported.

(4) A show room is being opened in U.K. for popularising the Indian silk;

1721. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have been held with U.S. Government regarding the utilisation of the accumulated PL. 480 counterpart funds in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question regarding the disposition of U.S. rupee funds in India was discussed with the Consultant to the U.S. Government who visited India in August 1970 to study this problem. The U.S. Government have not conveyed their views to us on this question.

Use of PL. 480 Funds by US Embassy in India

1722. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of PL. 480 counterpart funds accumulated with US Embassy in India; and

(b) how much of these funds has so far been withdrawn by the Embassy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The total amount of PL. 480 funds accumulated with the US Embassy in India upto 31st December, 1972 was Rs. 2571.45 crores.

(b) Of this, a sum of Rs. 2381.18 crores has so far been expended till 31st December, 1972.

A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

PL 480 RUPEE FUNDS:

A. Deposits :

	Rs. crores
(a) Total rupee deposits for PL.480 imports from 1956 till 31-12-1972	2242.97
(b) Interest and principal accrued to the US from PL. 480 rupee loans.	328.45
Total PL.480 rupee accruals to US (a+b)	<u>2571.45</u>

B. Expenditure from these Accruals cumulatively from 1956 till 31-12-1972 and the unspent balance available as on 1-1-1973 are:—

	Accru- als	Dis- burse- ment and Expen- ditures	Balance avail- able
1. Loans to G.O.I.	1422.95	1422.87	0.08
2. Grants to G.O.I.	388.64	380.79	7.85
3. Cooley loans to Indo-US enterprises	141.73	118.38	25.35
4. U.S.-uses	618.13	459.14	158.99
	<u>2571.45</u>	<u>2381.18</u>	<u>190.27</u>

Investment in industrial ventures abroad.

1723. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far invested by Indian entrepreneurs in industrial ventures in foreign countries and the countries where these industrial ventures have been established;

(b) the facilities provided by foreign countries for these entrepreneurs;

(c) what is the rate of return on the investments made on these establishments; and

(d) whether Government are encouraging such investments abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Approved investment in the Indian industrial joint ventures which have been set up and gone into production is Rs. 706.81 lakhs. These ventures are in Malaysia, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Thailand, West Germany, Uganda, Libya, Iran, Singapore, Yemen Arab Republic, Ireland, the U.K., and Canada.

(b) Facilities provided by some of the foreign countries are in the shape of—

- (i) exemption from corporate taxation for specified periods;
- (ii) duty free import of capital goods for joint venture,
- (iii) facility of repatriation of dividends and other incomes,
- (iv) finances at preferential rate of interest,
- (v) concessional supplies of utility services.

(c) Out of 37 projects gone into production, as many as 24 of them have started production only after 1969 and it is too early to expect them to declare dividends. The rates of dividend vary from industry to industry and country to country. An amount of Rs. 53.08 lakhs have been earned as dividend, and an amount of Rs. 61.22 lakhs has been earned as technical know-how fee, royalty, management fee etc., so far as per information available with the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government encourage investments abroad, within the general guidelines prescribed for the purpose.

Nationalisation of foreign trade

1724. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private firms and concerns engaged in foreign trade and the number of public sector corporations engaged therein and their relative monthly turn over;

(b) what is the estimated annual loss of foreign exchange through over-invoicing and under-invoicing during the last three years; and

(c) whether it is proposed to nationalise foreign trade totally, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Lists of all firms engaged in foreign trade are not maintained.

(b) In the very nature of things, it is difficult to have any reliable estimates in this matter.

(c) It is Government's policy progressively to increase the role of State agencies in the import and export trade of the country.

Examination of Recommendations of Banking Commission

1725. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on the 17th November 1972, and state:

(a) whether examination of the recommendations of the Banking Commission has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Banking Commission are in an advanced stage of examination by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the public sector banks. A final view on the majority of recommendations is expected to be taken within the next three months.

Trade with other countries on rupee-payment basis.

1726. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 362 on the 8th December, 1972 and state:

(a) what steps have been or are being taken to persuade dollar, sterling and other currency areas to have at least partial trade with India on rupee-payment basis and to what effect; and

(b) whether it is proposed to channelise entire export-import trade to rupee-payment countries and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such steps have been taken or are being taken as Dollar, Sterling and other Currency areas are not likely to agree to receive payment in Rupees.

(b) The question is not quite clear but if the intention is to ask whether it is proposed to canalise the entire import and export trade to Rupee Payment countries through public sector agencies, the answer is in the negative since canalisation of imports and exports in respect of certain countries alone may appear to be discriminatory in character.

Steps taken to Assess Gap between Mobilisation of Deposits and Disbursement of Credit

1727. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5477 on the 22nd December, 1972 and state the specific steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the tempo of deposit mobilisations and credit disbursement and for lessening the gap between the mobilisation of deposits and disbursement of credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): As the banks have to operate only on the deposits they are able to mobilise,

they formulate and adopt a variety of schemes for attracting deposits from time to time. As for credit disbursal, special efforts are being made to step up the flow of bank credit into backward States. Regional committees of bank representatives, charged with the task of bringing about a greater involvement of the banks in the development process, have been constituted in some of these States. Banks have also stepped up their investments in Government securities and bonds/debentures of State-associated agencies.

Outstanding amount of Central Loans against States

1728. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of the outstanding Central loans against different State and Union Territories;

(b) whether any request has been made to the Central Government by any State Government to write-off outstanding loans against the States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The amounts of Central loans outstanding against the States and Union Territory Governments on 31st March, 1971 were as follows:—

State-Union Territory

	Amount outstanding	(Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	546	
2. Assam	284	
3. Bihar	587	
4. Gujarat	259	
5. Haryana	155	
6. Himachal Pradesh	87	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	215	
8. Kerala	251	
9. Madhya Pradesh	393	
10. Maharashtra	448	
11. Manipur	2 ¹	
12. Meghalaya	1	
13. Mysore	320	
14. Nagaland	18	
15. Orissa	383	
16. Punjab	213	
17. Rajasthan	532	
18. Tamil Nadu	351	
19. Tripura	25	
20. Uttar Pradesh	675	
21. West Bengal	595	
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	33	
23. Pondicherry	9	

(b) and (c). Certain States have been requesting from time to time for writing off/rescheduling of loans advanced to them by the Centre. This question has been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Overdrafts by States

1729. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have adopted any new procedure to regulate overdrafts by different State Governments;

(b) whether such overdrafts ultimately turned into loans in some cases; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Under the procedure which has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank and which has come into effect from the 1st May, 1972, in case any State Government has an overdraft continuously for 7 days, the Reserve Bank would automatically suspend payments which will be resumed only when the overdraft disappears. The State Governments have throughout been kept informed of the views of the Government of India in this regard.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have cleared the overdrafts of the States partly by giving ways and means advances and partly by making advance releases of the States' share in Central taxes and Plan assistance due to them in 1972-73. Ways and Means support totalling Rs. 510.67 crores is being given to the States in the current year out of which Rs. 421.13 crores will be converted into medium terms loans and the balance recovered in the current year.

Deficit Financing

1730. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the extent of rise of prices due to deficit financing resorted to in the Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study; and

(c) the likely quantum of deficit financing to be undertaken for completing the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No Sir. It is not possible to isolate the effect of deficit financing from other factors operating simultaneously on the economy and thus quantify the extent of price rise attributable to deficit financing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total deficit financing by the Centre and States in the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan (ie. 1969-70 to 1971-72) has amounted to Rs. 1127 crores. For the last two years, the budgetary deficit at the Centre is estimated at Rs. 550 crores for 1972-73 (Revised Estimates) and Rs. 85 crores for 1973-74 (Budget Estimates). The corresponding information for States is not as yet available.

Utilisation of amount by West Bengal Government for setting up a Tourist Hotel and a Youth Hostel At Darjeeling

1731 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount provided by the Central Government for setting up a tourist hotel and Youth Hostel at Darjeeling has been utilised by Government of West Bengal; and

(b) if not, whether the promised Central assistance will lapes by the end of the present financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.41 lakhs for the extension of the Tourist Lodge and an amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs for the construction of a Youth Hostel at Darjeeling. Both these projects are to be executed by the State P.W.D. and construction work is about to commence. The sanctioned funds will be available to the State Government till the projects are completed.

Proposed Scheme by Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

1732. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the schemes mentioned on page 132 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, 1971-72 under the head "Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd."; and

(b) whether these schemes are being implemented by the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Whole Turnover Packing Credit Guarantee: The whole Turnover Packing Credit Guarantee issued to a bank would cover preshipment or packing credit advance made by the bank to all its customers excepting advances to small scale industrialists and public Undertakings. This guarantee provides greater cover to the bank at lower rate of premium.

Transfer Guarantee: Transfer Guarantee extends protection to bank against the commercial and political risks the bank exposes itself to when it adds confirmation to a letter of credit opened by a bank abroad.

Export Production Finance Guarantee: The Export Production Finance Guarantee has been liberalised to enable banks to grant advances to the extent of domestic price of the export product.

(b) All the above schemes have been brought into force. Whole Turnover Packing Credit Guarantees have been issued to seven banks. Banks have been advised by the Corporation as well as by the Reserve Bank of India that advances could be made to the exporters to the extent of domestic prices under the Corporation's Export Production Finance Guarantee. No Transfer Guarantee has so far been issued by the Corporation. But the banks are aware that the facilities are available and some enquiries have been made.

Pricing Policy for Non-ferrous metals formulated by M.M.T.C.

1733. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pricing policy for non-ferrous metals formulated by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has become controversial and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the prices of base-metals are fixed without any relation to market-conditions; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to formulate a realistic pricing policy for base-metals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No. Sir, Prices of imported non-ferrous metals are fixed having regard to all relevant considerations. There have been representations for reduction of prices of certain items.

Report of Delegation sent by M.M. T.C. to study market of Iron Ore

1734. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation sent by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to France, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and the U.K. to study the market for Iron Ore in these countries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry on the recommendations of the Delegation; and

(c) the names and the status of the delegates sent abroad for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One man delegation consisting of one of the Divisional Managers in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was sent for a study of iron ore markets in West European countries. The Corporation is taking action on the report. Contacts have been established with a number of potential buyers in these countries and follow-up action is being taken on the contacts so established. Results from such efforts will be evident only after some time.

Protection to Small Tea Plantations in West Bengal

1735. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether owners of small tea gardens have addressed a memorandum to the Government of India through the Chief Minister, West Bengal pointing out, *inter alia*, monopolistic grip over tea industry in every respect and have asked for protection from monopolies and special fund from Government to protect the small tea plantations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

Recruitment and promotion to class III posts in the commercial (Traffic) Department of Indian Airlines in Calcutta

1736. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no recruitment or promotion to posts in Class III staff in the commercial (Traffic) Department of Indian Airlines in Calcutta;

(b) whether incidence of overtime duty due to shortage of Class III staff has risen; and

(c) If so, how his Ministry propose to improve the state of affairs in the said Department?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There has been direct recruitment to posts in grade 3/6, comparable to Class III posts in Government at the Calcutta office of Indian Airlines.

(b) and (c). There has been an increase in overtime expenditure during the financial year 1972-73 largely due to wage increases for the majority of the staff entitled to overtime. However, some additional posts in grade 3/6 have been sanctioned for Calcutta Region.

Arrears of Direct Taxes

1737. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of direct taxes as on 31st December, 1972; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Information regarding the total amount of direct taxes

arrears as on 31st December, 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The steps taken so far to realise tax arrears are given in the attached statement.

Statement

During the recent years, the Government has taken the following specific measures to speed up collections of outstanding income-tax arrears:—

(i) Prior to 1961, recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-contained Recovery Code and made provision for Tax Recovery Officers who could be Departmental Officers. Tax recovery work has been almost fully taken over in all the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax.

(ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work. Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range. 125 Income-tax Officers all over India are attending exclusively to this work.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assesses who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid

on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assessees.

(vi) 173 officers of the Income-tax Department have been appointed as Tax Recovery Officers all over India. 5 officers of the status of Commissioner of Income-tax and a number of Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are working as Tax Recovery Commissioners.

(vii) The time limit for completing the assessments has been reduced to two years after the end of the assessment year.

(viii) The Wanchoo Committee have made a number of recommendations which are under examination.

Performance of Avro 748 Aircraft manufactured by H. A. L., Kanpur

1738. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any top level talks were held during the month of February, 1973 to sort out the controversy over the performance of the Avro 748 aircraft being manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A meeting was held recently and the conclusion reached was that the 16 HS-748 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines are entirely safe.

Scheme for providing short term credit facilities to cultivators

1739. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks are formulating a scheme for providing short term credit facilities to cultivators for agricultural operation from the ensuing Kharif Season of 1973; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Nationalised banks have indeed formulated schemes for granting short-term advances to farmers for raising various crops in their adopted villages. These schemes are generally based on the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India setting out the objectives and approach, credit norms, and scales of finance, security, emphasising the repayment schedule etc. Emphasis has been laid on the banks moving into agriculturally less developed areas, moving away from security-oriented lending to purposive, productive and incremental income-oriented lending and financing small and potentially viable farmers.

Foreign aid received by India

1740. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign aid so far received by India;

(b) the total amount repaid by way of principal and interest;

(c) whether any schedule of repayment of these loans has been drawn up; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) As on 31st December, 1972 the amount of loans received by the Gov-

ernment of India (i.e. value of the loan agreements signed) is Rs. 11,023 crores out of which the amount utilised is Rs. 394.23 crores.

(b) As on 31st December, 1972 the amount of loans repaid is Rs. 1,755 crores and the amount of interest paid is Rs. 1,377 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Each loan is repayable over a period of years in accordance with the amortization schedule applicable to it. The periods of repayment applicable to current loans generally range from 7 years to 50 years. Rates of interest vary from loan to loan ranging from 0 to 8.15 per cent.

Languages used for making Airport Announcements in Tamil Nadu

1741. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Calcutta, Gauhati and other airports announcements are made in the local languages besides Hindi and English;

(b) whether in Madras and other airports in Tamil Nadu airport announcements are made only in English and Hindi; and

(c) if so, the reasons why announcements are not made in Tamil at the airports in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). At Calcutta, Gauhati and other airports, announcements are made in local languages besides English.

In Madras and other airports in Tamil Nadu, announcements are made in Tamil and in English.

However, for international services at Calcutta and Madras, announcements are made in Hindi and English.

Overdrafts by States

1742. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest positions in regard to overdrafts by State Governments, State-wise, on the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Central Government have considered other measures in this regard so that the States will not take to this method of financing the State expenditure; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) As on 24th February, 1973 no State had an overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) State Annual Plans are formulated on a fully financed basis and hence there should be no need to use overdrafts as a budgetary resource.

(c) The Scheme has been working satisfactorily.

Rise in the Price of Wool

1743. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been 100 to 200 per cent rise in the prices of wool during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to curb its prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Price of raw wool was 305 pence per kg. on

28.2.73 as against less than 100 n.p. 6 months back.

(b) The main reasons for the abnormal rise in the prices of raw wool in the markets abroad were a steep fall in the total production of wool in Australia, which is the largest producer and exporter of wool in the world, and frenzied buying activity by some wool consuming countries. In the situation now prevailing, no remedial steps are feasible.

Trade Pact with Bulgaria

1744. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact with Bulgaria was signed recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Bulgarian Trade Protocol for the year 1973, which was signed on 30.12.72 in Sofia, envisages a total trade turnover of Rs. 660.0 million (i.e. Rs. 330.00 million each for exports and imports).

The principal items of export from India during 1973 will be various engineering goods such as hand tools, telecommunication equipment, mild steel electrodes etc., steel ropes, iron and steel castings, drilling equipment, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, paints etc. besides the traditional items like iron ore, jute manufactures, tanned hides and skins, finished leather, deoiled groundnut cakes, animal feed compounds, cotton 'Bengal Deshi', Cotton textiles, leather goods, coir yarn etc.

The principal items of imports during 1973 from Bulgaria will be urea, caprolactum, rolled steel products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, inc, lead and copper sheets, dye and dye intermediates etc.

Upgradation of Gwalior City

1745. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government Employees in Gwalior are agitated on account of Gwalior City not having been upgraded to B 2 Class;

(b) whether Civil and Military population of Morar Cantt. and Rural outgrowth surrounding the Gwalior city which form part of the City and is contiguous to it is not taken into account for calculating the total population of the city; and

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade the city and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have received representations from Central Government employees' associations and others for upgradation of Gwalior to B-2 class for purposes of grant of compensatory allowances.

(b) and (c). Classification of a city for purposes of compensatory allowances is generally done on the basis of the population of its municipality/corporation, according to the decennial census. Accordingly, for purposes of classification of Gwalior on the basis of the 1971 Census figures, only the population of Gwalior Corporation which was less than 4 lakhs, was taken into account. Deviation from the normal practice in the case of Gwalior alone may not be feasible. However, the position can be reviewed when the final Report of the Pay Commission becomes available.

Equalisation of Cotton Freight Prices

1746. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has drawn the attention of the Ministry to the need for

equalisation of cotton freight prices in the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commerce Secretary to go into the question of price equalisation of cotton.

Import of Cotton

1747. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how much cotton was imported from various countries in the year 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

Year (September-August)	Bales of cotton imported
1970-71	8,51,780
1971-72	6,53,008

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह जाते वाले भारतीयों को प्रवेशपत्र (बीजा) लेने के लिए बाध्य करना

1748. श्री जानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस के अंडमान व निकोबार जाने वाले विमानों को रंगून से होकर जाना पड़ता है और भारतीयों

को केवल 45 मिनट के लिए रंगून हवाई अड्डे पर रुकने के लिए प्रवेश पत्र लेना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पोर्ट ब्लेयर (अंदमान व निकोबार द्वीप-समूह) के लिये इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवायें पुनः इंधन-तेल आदि लेने जैसे तकनीकी कारणों से रंगून के मार्ग से परिचालित की जाती हैं । बर्मा के नियमों के अनुसार, अंदमान व निकोबार द्वीपों में जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को रंगून विमान क्षेत्र पर लगभग एक घंटा रुकने के लिए बर्मा के लिये ट्रांजिट वीजा लेने पड़ते हैं ।

West Bengal's Request to Centre to take-over Jute Mill in the Country

1749. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has asked the Centre to take-over certain jute mill in the country namely, National Jute Mills of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Central Government have not reached any final conclusion yet.

Auction of Indian Tea by Tea Board

1750. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any proposal to auction all Indian Tea in India has been considered by the Tea Board; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बंगलादेश को हथकरघा बस्त्रों का निर्वात

1751. श्री महाराष्ट्र सिंह शास्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बंगलादेश से 10 करोड़ रुपये के हथकरघा बस्त्रों का क्षयादेश प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या पहली खेप भेज दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पहली खेप में कितना कपड़ा भेजा गया तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

25-1-1973 को इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के विमान का अतिप्रस्त होना

1752. श्री नहावीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या पर्वटन और नागर विमान मंडी यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइंस का विमान 25 जनवरी, 1973 को अतिप्रस्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

पर्वटन और नागर विमान मंडी (डा० कर्म सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। परन्तु, इण्डियन एयरलाइंस का एक फोकर फैइलिंप विमान हवाई घटे पर प्रावन करता हुआ हुवेंटनायरस्ट हुआ था जिस विमान के बाये पंख की नोक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आगमन लौज द्वार के आगे बढ़े हुए भाग से टकरा गयी। किसी भी याकी अवधा कार्मिक को कोई चोट नहीं आई। विमान की भरभरत कर दी गयी तथा उसने 26 जनवरी को एक अनुसूचित सेवा परिचालित की।

Smuggling of Synthetic Fabrics

1753. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Economic Times' Bombay dated the 4th January, 1973 under the caption "More smuggling of synthetic Fabrics";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether attractive Profit margin of 45 to 50 per cent on imported textiles has resulted in the mushroom growth of smugglers; and

(d) if so, what steps if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware that smuggling of synthetic and blended fabrics has shown an upward trend during the last few years. Due to the large market in the country for synthetic and blended fabrics, inadequacy of domestic production, scarcity of the raw material and the high rates of excise duties, the margin of Profit on foreign synthetic and blended fabrics is very attractive and for many varieties exceeds even 50 per cent. Intelligence reports indicate that due to the diminishing of the margin of profit on smuggling of gold into the country because of the increase in price of gold in foreign markets, some smugglers who in the past smuggled gold find smuggling of synthetic and blended fabrics more profitable these days.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of goods including synthetic fabrics: Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Efforts are being made to provide a wireless net work along western coast. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and

Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purposes of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. A Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to further amend the Customs Act, 62, in order to provide more severe punishment for smuggling offences. As regards smuggled T. V. sets for which wireless licences have been obtained, a co-ordinated approach is being evolved among the concerned Departments. The position is kept under constant review.

Instrumental Landing System at Delhi and Dum Dum Airports

1754. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi airports instrumental landing system has been functioning without the glideslope since 20th November, 1972;

(b) whether this vital aid has not been available for aircraft approaching at Dum Dum airport as well for over two months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The glidepath components of the Instrument Landing System at Delhi and Calcutta airports were, after due notice, withdrawn from service on the 30th November and 13th October, 1972 respectively for inspection and were put back in operation at Delhi airport on 4th January and at Calcutta airport on 1st February, 1973. Both are in operation since then. During the period the glide-component was withdrawn from Calcutta airport, the Precision Appro-

ach Radar there was kept in operation on a continuous basis for providing precision guidance to landing aircraft, and this was notified to all concerned in a notam in the normal course. The other aids available to pilots at both Delhi and Calcutta airports during the relevant periods were adequate for safe landings.

Impact of Britain's Entry into E. E. C. on Export of Indian Tea

1755. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government apprehend fall in export of tea consequent upon U. K.'s entry into the European Economic Community from 1-1-1973;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to maintain tea exports at a progressive rate;

(c) whether U. K. is the largest buyer of Indian tea and the export of Indian tea to the U. K. is declining; and

(d) if so, whether his Ministry has studied the causes and its impact on total export of Indian tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two major reasons for the decline in India's export of tea to U. K. are:—

(i) Decline in Tea Consumption in U. K. and

(ii) Increasing competition which India is facing from East African countries which have some advantages over India namely: uniform quality throughout year, less transport cost and negligible duties.

Production of Jute in Assam

1756. SHRI RISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of jute produced in Assam during the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) what is the quantity of jute utilised in the Co-operative jute mill at Silghat, Assam in 1971-72 and the quantity sent out of the State; and

(c) what will be the installed capacity of the proposed jute mill that is going to be set up in Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The jute and Mesta crop in Assam during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was of the order of 11.10 lakh bales, 9.61 lakh bales and 11.75 lakh bales respectively.

(b) Consumption of jute by the Assam Co-operative Jute Mill in 1971-72 was 6552 bales. About 11.60 lakh bales of jute is estimated to have been sent out of Assam in 1971-72.

(c) The Assam Government are yet to put up their proposals for a jute mill to be set up in that State.

Amount paid to M/s. Printer House (India) Limited for purchase of Printing Machines for Bank Note Press

1757. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when a contract was awarded by Government to M/s. Printer House (India) Limited for purchasing the printing machines for the Bank Note Press; and

(b) the total amount paid to date as agency commission to the said firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The contract for purchasing the printing machinery for the Bank Note Press,

Dewas was concluded on 18th December, 1969 with M/s. Koenig and Bauer, a West German firm. M/s. Printers House (Private) Limited are the Indian agent of the West German firm and 2 per cent of the price of the machines is payable to them in rupees as agency commission. No payment has actually been made to the agent so far, as they have not yet submitted any bill.

Expenditure on furnishings incurred by Government-Run Hotels in New Delhi during the last three years

1758. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on furnishings incurred by Government-run hotels in New Delhi during the last three years viz., 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (until 31st December, 1972);

(b) whether any tenders were invited from various firms for the purpose and whether advertisements were made on an All-India basis or only locally; and

(c) the names of the firms selected for the jobs and the value of the various jobs assigned to them during these years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The total expenditure incurred on furnishings by Government-run hotels in Delhi during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (until 31st December 1972) was Rs. 6.34 lakhs, Rs. 11.68 lakhs and Rs. 6.82 lakhs respectively.

(b) Tenders were invited from reputed firms dealing with quality fabrics. As the number of these is limited, advertisements inviting tenders on an all-India basis were not considered necessary.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4363/73].

Approval of development plan for Rajkot by World Bank

1759. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has broadly agreed to development plan for Rajkot;

(b) whether World Bank has suggested some alterations in the schemes submitted by Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, what are the alterations suggested?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) There is no proposal to seek World Bank assistance for development of Rajkot.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Enquiries into assets of officers of Excise and Customs Department

1760. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of the Excise and Customs Class I and Class II have been proceeded against in the last 3 years for their unexplainable assets;

(b) their names, designations and addresses; and

(c) the results of such proceedings against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) One Class I and two Class II officers of the Customs and Central Excise Departments have been proceeded against in the last 3 years for their unexplainable assets.

(b) One of the officers concerned was Shri Radha Raman Sarkar who was then Appraiser of Customs in the Calcutta Custom House. It will not

be appropriate to disclose the names and addresses of the other two officers as the proceedings against them are still in progress and the charges against them have not yet been proved. One such officer is an Assistant Collector of Central Excise and the other is an Appraiser of Customs.

(c) Shri Radha Raman Sarkar has been reduced in rank to the grade of a U.D.C. He has, however, filed an appeal against the penalty awarded and the appeal is under consideration. The proceedings against the other two officers are still in progress.

Deposits of Public Servants and Businessmen outside India

1761. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to verify which of the public servants have deposits outside India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if efforts have been made, what has been the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The policy governing maintenance of foreign currency accounts abroad applies to all residents and there is no separate regulation governing public servants. No resident can hold deposits abroad except with the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India. Information relating to accounts abroad is not being maintained on the basis of the avocation of the account holder. A complete list of all individuals/firms holding accounts abroad was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1791 dated 24-11-72.

Raid to unearth black money

1762. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids have been conducted during the two years ending 31st January, 1973 to unearth the black money; and

(b) the places raided and the results of such raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 1007 raids were conducted during the two years ending 31st January, 1973 to unearth black money.

(b) As a result of these raids, assets of the value of Rs. 6.76 crores were seized. Follow-up action as required under the law has been taken in all the cases. The details about the places raided are not readily available. In view of the large number of premises involved, collection of such information will involve considerable time.

Concessions for voluntary disclosure of income

1763. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether in cases of voluntary disclosure of income, the income-tax Commissioners have been asked to consider applications for reduction or waiver of the penalty even after the penalties were imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): On legal advice, the Commissioners of Income-tax have been told that they are competent to exercise their powers under

section 271 (4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to reduce or waive the penalties under section 271 (1) even after an order imposing or confirming the penalty was passed by an Officer subordinate to him.

Commercial Banks' Assistance to Small Scale Industry

1764. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a marked slow down in the pace of expansion of Scheduled Commercial Banks' assistance to Small Scale Industry during the year ended March, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the banks' assistance to Small-Scale Industry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The net increase in outstanding credit to small-scale industries during the year ended March, 1972 was Rs. 82 crores as against a rise of Rs. 100 crores in the previous year ending March, 1971. However, the comparative position during the year ended June, 1971 and 1972 reveals that there was an increase of Rs. 100 crores during the year ended June, 1972 as against a rise of Rs. 83 crores in 1971. The percentage of advances to small-scale industries to that of total bank credit was 10.54 per cent at the end of March, 1971 and increased to 11.05 per cent at the end of March, 1972 and to 11.1 per cent at the end of June, 1972. It would not be correct therefore, to draw conclusion that there was a slow down in the expansion of credit to Small-Scale Industries during the year ended March, 1972 as compared to the previous year.

There was some slackness in the industrial sector as a whole and it had its effect on the small scale industries especially the ancillaries also.

As has been stated there was an improvement in June.

Lending by Nationalised Banks to Priority Sector

1765. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lending by nationalised banks to priority sector, had not come up to expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure greater flow of bank credit to the priority sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As will be seen from the figures given in the attached statement, since nationalisation there has been a substantial increase in the flow of credit to priority sectors.

(c) One of the important policy objectives pursued since nationalisation has been to encourage greater flow of bank credit to priority sectors. In pursuance of this, banks have evolved a number of lending schemes to help borrowers in the priority sector. Measures such as strengthening of development staff, improvement in organisation, liberalisation of credit guarantee scheme, simplification of forms and procedures etc. are all designed to meet the same objective.

STATEMENT

Advances by Public Sector Banks to priority Sectors

	No. of Borrowal Accounts as at the end of	Amount out- standing as at the end of (Rs. crore)
June, 1969	• 2,82,203	438.50
March, 1970	• 7,59,772	678.10
March, 1971	• 11,70,060	897.22
March, 1972	• 13,66,078	999.75

बिहार में कम्पनियों और उद्योगों पर करों को बकाया राशि

1766. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की कुछ कम्पनियों और उद्योगों के पास आयकर तथा अन्य करों का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर बकाया राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) उनके बकाया राशि बसूल कर लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कें आर० गोप्ता) : (क) से (ग). 'उद्योग' आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में यथा परिभ्रान्ति 'व्यक्ति' वर्गों में से कोई वर्ग नहीं है इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के बारे में कर सम्बन्धी आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि, आयकर आयुक्त, बिहार के कार्यक्षेत्र में 1971-72 में जिन कम्पनियों की एक लाख ६० तथा इससे ग्रधिक आय पर कर-निर्धारण किया गया उनके सम्बन्ध में १-२-७३ की यथास्थिति के अपेक्षित व्यारे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की बेज पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

पांचवीं योजना में बिहार में पर्यटन का विकास

1767. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन के विकास सम्बन्धी पांचवीं योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर बिहार के संदर्भ में उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जां, हां।

(ख) योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है तथा सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है। अभी स्पष्ट रूप से इतनी जल्दी यह बताना कठिन होगा कि कौन सी प्रायोजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों का किस विशेष राज्य पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मेवों का व्यापार

1768. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मेवों के व्यापार को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय हमारे नियांत्र में मेवों की मुख्य मद्देन केवल काजू तथा अखरोट है। अखरोटों के नियांत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा एक नकद उपदान हाल ही में मंजूर किया गया है। काजू गिरियों के नियांत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए काजू नियांत्र संबद्धन परिषद, विश्वी-

सह-अध्ययन दल विदेशों में प्रायोजित करती है, प्रकाशन तथा विज्ञापन जारी करती है, व्यापार मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेती है आदि, जब कि भारतीय काजू निगम प्रासेरिंग तथा पुनर्नियति हेतु यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में कच्चे काजू के आयात करने का प्रयास करता है। अतिरिक्त नियांत्रियों अधिशेषों का सूजन करने हेतु कच्चे काजू के स्वदेशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए भी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Release of Rags before C.B.I. Inquiry

1769. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rags which were seized by the customs authorities of Bombay have been released even when the C.B.I. inquiry in the matter is not yet over; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the conditions for their release?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It has been decided to release the bales containing discarded garments subject to mutilation except in cases where there is documentary evidence of *mala fide* intention such as undervaluation or importation of synthetic garments (except in small percentages) or where physical examination of the clothes reveals intention to deliberately bypass the Customs.

(b) The decision was taken in keeping with the legal opinion and in order to maintain continuity of production of goods based on shoddy yarn for which rags constitute the raw material. Import of woollen rags is still permissible against the actual users' quota allotted to shoddy spinning mills and also as an item of replenishment against export of shoddy blankets.

Before releasing the goods it is to be ensured by the Customs Authorities that serviceable garments, if any, contained in the bales, are properly mutilated.

Winding up of Foreign Companies before payment of income-tax arrears

1770. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign companies against whom arrears of Income-tax were outstanding sought Government's permission for winding up their business; and

(b) if so, the reasons why they were allowed to do so before realisation of the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The desired information regarding foreign companies as defined in section 80B(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, against whom arrears of Income-tax were outstanding, which sought Government's permission for winding up their business during the period from 1-4-1972 to 1-3-1973 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Arrears of income tax against "Atab-e-Malak Badar Trust" Nagpur

1771. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on assessee's representation, the Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery), Nagpur has stayed all demands in respect of the certificate issued in connection with attachment of four properties of "Atab-e-Malak Badar Trust", Nagpur;

(b) whether huge amount of Income-tax is to be paid by the Trust; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the Trust for recovery of Income-tax arrears so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of Income-tax payable by the Trust is Rs. 1,32,258. Recovery certificates were issued in respect of Rs. 82,686.

(c) The demands are substantially disputed in appeals. Action for recovery of tax will be taken as soon as appeals are decided by the appellate authorities.

Evasion of Central Excise and Sales Tax by HINDALCO

1772. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against Hindalco that they evade Central Excise and Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made and if so, what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Regarding the alleged evasion of Sales Tax, the Government of Uttar Pradesh are investigating the matter. Their investigations are yet to be completed.

In regard to the complaint of evasion of Central Excise duty, the enquiries made have not yielded any evidence of surreptitious removals of excisable goods. However, the correctness of the assessable values, on the basis of which excise duty has been paid on certain types of products, is under scrutiny.

Criteria for nomination of Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

1773. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors have been appointed for the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, what was the criteria for their nomination and their names and their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The reference is apparently to the new Boards of Directors of the 14 nationalised banks appointed on 11th December, 1972. These Boards have been constituted in accordance with the provisions laid down in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. The names and brief particulars of the Directors appointed on the Board of each bank are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4364/73].

Fixing of uniform prices of Cotton

1774. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has agreed in principle to fix uniform prices for cotton all over India; and

(b) if so, to what extent this is going to meet the dearth of cotton thread and yarn which has posed a serious threat to textile mills and weavers in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Agreement between India and Poland

1775. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been entered into between India and Poland at the time of the visit of the Prime Minister of Poland to this country recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the visit of the Polish Prime Minister to India in January, 1973 a long-term Trade Protocol between India and Poland for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 was signed.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Protocol, Poland has agreed to supply increased quantities of urea, rolled steel products, ships' equipment, mining machinery, textile machinery, drugs intermediates, chemicals, refractory materials etc.

The Protocol also lays emphasis on increasing export of non-traditional items from India including engineering and consumer goods such as railway wagons, iron and steel castings including spun pipes, steel pipes and fittings, hand tools and pneumatic tools, auto ancillaries, electrical household articles, tinned fruits and juices, readymade garments, woollen knitwear, rayon fabrics hosiery and knitwear, silk fabrics etc. These will be in addition to the export of various traditional commodities like tea, coffee, black pepper, deoiled cakes, iron ore, processed mica, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, jute goods, cotton textiles, handloom goods, carpets etc.

Trade Agreements with Foreign Countries

1776. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with which Government entered into trade agreements during 1971-72; and

(b) the number of agreements between U.S.S.R. and India and the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Nepal and Peru.

(b) No new trade agreement has been signed with USSR after 26-12-70 which is valid upto 31-12-75.

Proposal to introduce identity card system for "Pandas" guiding pilgrims around temples and religious places

1777. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce identity card system for the "Pandas" guiding pilgrims around temples and other religious places in the important cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to a news item published in Northern India Patrika of December 25, 1972, the District Authorities in Varanasi have decided to register Pandas attending to religious and ritual ceremonies of the pilgrims visiting Varanasi. No official confirmation of the proposal, however, has been received from the State Government.

Arrangements made to get the views and suggestions of Tourists after their Sojourn in India

1778. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made by Government to elicit views of received suggestions from the tourists after their sojourn in India;

(b) whether the difficulties experienced by tourists have come to the notice of Government as a result of such arrangements; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Sample surveys are conducted among tourists from time to time by the Department of Tourism for ascertaining their views regarding their sojourn in India.

(b) and (c). Difficulties reported by tourists are generally connected with transport facilities, accommodation, and non-delivery of articles purchased from shops. All such complaints are taken up with the agencies concerned for remedial action.

Proposal for Ceiling on Wealth

1780. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Central Government to impose ceiling on wealth; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Handing over of Tea Estate to Workers Co-operative Societies

1781. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the handing over of tea Estate to the workers co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Proposal to construct an aerodrome at Gulbarga (Mysore)

1782. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to construct an aerodrome at Gulbarga (Mysore); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline of Export of Indian Silk in Foreign Markets

1783. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian silk is losing ground in the international markets in competition with foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign countries which are beating India in foreign markets in this regard;

(c) the extent of loss suffered by Indian silk industry as a result thereof during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of Indian silk to face the competition in foreign markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thailand and China.

(c) The decline in exports started from 1970. The decline in exports in 1970 and 1971 was—

1970	—	Rs. 81 lakhs
1971	—	Rs. 648 lakhs.

In 1972 the exports improved by Rs. 59 lakhs.

(d) Compulsory quality control pre-shipment inspection scheme has been introduced by the Central Silk Board to prevent export of sub-standard silk goods.

Proposal to construct a Marine Drive on Puri Sea-Beach

1784. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a smaller marine drive on Puri sea-beach pending the long route construction to Konarak; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Central Government have no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Remittances from Indian Businessmen living abroad

1785. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will welcome repatriation of foreign earnings of Indian businessmen abroad and give due scope for such transfer; and

(b) whether Government have any information regarding Indian businessmen abroad who intend to repatriate their wealth and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) There are no restrictions on inward remittances. Government welcome such remittances and also provide adequate facilities for investment in India.

(b) No, Sir.

Rise in prices

1787. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price rise during the second half of 1972 in the country; and

(b) the comparative figures of the average price rise during the second half of the years 1970 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Wholesale Price Index (1961-62 = 100) for the second half of 1972 was 8.0 per cent higher than for the first half of the year. The corresponding figures for 1970 and 1971 are 3.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

Ceiling on Central Debts against States

1786. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit on the amount of debt owed by States to the Centre;

(b) whether regular re-payment of debt has been made during the past 2 years; and

(c) if not, the names of the defaulting States?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments repaid the debts due from them during the past two years except Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Meghalaya who did not make full repayment.

Investment of capital by foreign countries for development works in India

1788. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of capital invested in India so far by France, Japan, Canada, Czechoslovakia in the Development works in various sectors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Information is available regarding the outstanding foreign investments in India as at the end of March, 1969. A statement showing the broad industry-wise break-up of the outstanding foreign investments from France, Japan, Canada and Czechoslovakia as on that date is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4365/73]. Further break-up of these investments which were made for "Development works" in the various sectors of the country is not available.

Foreigners Working on Top Posts in Public Undertakings

1789. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings in which foreign citizens are working as experts at the top levels;

(b) whether there is any proposal to replace them by Indian citizens; and

(c) if so, whether any Indians have been sent abroad for getting necessary training for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) About 25 Central Government enterprises directly employed foreigners on a regular basis at senior levels as on 1-1-72.

(b) and (c). Government's policy is to replace foreigners employed in the Central Government enterprises as early as possible. For this purpose, suitable arrangements are made to appoint Indians as under studies to take over from the foreigners, when required. Such arrangements also include training abroad with the foreign collaborators or otherwise, where necessary.

रूस को अध्यक्ष का नियंता

1790. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस का 4 करोड़ रुपये का अध्यक्ष का क्रयादेश भारत को केवल इस कारण से नहीं भिल सका कि खनिज तथा धारु

व्यापार निगम अध्यक्ष व्यवसायियों को पर्याप्त सूचना देने में असफल रहा था ; और

(ख) भारत को इस समय अध्यक्ष की खरीद के लिए रूस से कितने मूल्य के आदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं और विगत दो वर्षों की तुलना में यह कितना कम या अधिक है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख).

1971-72 में सोवियत संघ को 4.19 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का अध्यक्ष नियंता किया गया। अध्यक्ष का नियंता खनिज व धारु व्यापार निगम से मार्गीकृत होने के बाद, निगम ने 1972 में सोवियत संघ को 6.07 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का अध्यक्ष सप्लाई करने के लिए सूचिदारं की।

1973 में अध्यक्ष की सप्लाई के लिए इस समय सोवियत संघ से आए हुए माइका पर्चेज मिशन के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

जनता वायुयान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव

1791. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्मिटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनसाधारण को हवाई यात्रा का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार का विचार "जनता वायु सेवा" चलाने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार खास पूर्व व त्वैराहारों एवं विशेष अवसरों पर विभान सेवा की सर्विस बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

पर्वंटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण तिह) : (क) पूर्वी सैक्टर के कुछ मोर्गों पर पहले से ही 'जनता' विमान सेवायें परिचालित की जा रही हैं। फिलहाल सेवाओं के प्रसार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). यदि विमान उपलब्ध होते हैं तो इंडियन एयरलाइंप जहां कहीं कहीं आवश्यक और संभव होता है अतिरिक्त उड़ानों का परिचालन करती है।

विदेशी तकनीशियनों को आयकर को अदायगी से छूट देना

1792. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी तकनीशियनों और ठेकेदारों पर भी आयकर लगाया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ को आयकर की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितने विदेशियों को छूट दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विदेशी तकनीशियनों को देय अवधि उनके द्वारा प्राप्त पारिश्रमिक, जो 'बेतन' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्रभार्य है, आयकर अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 170(6) (VII)/(VII क) के अनुसार आयकर

से मुक्त है, वशर्ते कि वे "तकनीशियन" शब्द की परिभाषा के भीतर आते हों और उसमें विनिदिष्ट अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करते हों। इस तरह, विदेशी ठेकेदार आयकर से मुक्त नहीं हैं।

जिन विदेशी तकनीशियनों को गत आठ वर्षों के दौरान छूट दी गयी और जिनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष जिसमें सेवा- विदेशी तकनी-
संविदाएं सरकार द्वारा शियनों की संख्या
स्वीकृत की गयी

1964-65	1345
1965-66	1058
1966-67	1541
1967-68	843
1968-69	900
1969-70	882
1970-71	581
1971-72	599

नेपाल को नशीली चीजों की तस्करी

1793. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रफीम आदि जैसी नशीली चीजें अवैध रूप से नेपाल को बेचने के आरोप में 1972 के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और इस अवैध विकी में किस-किस देश के आदमी शामिल थे ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में इस समय कितने मामले बाकी हैं जिन पर कार्रवाही होनी है ?

विश्व भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी के० आर० जानेश) : (क) और (ग). 1972 में अस्तीम, चरस और गांजे के पकड़े जाने अवश्या इन मादक द्रव्यों की अवैध विक्री या नेपाल को व्यापार के लिए भेजे जाने के संबंध में किसी व्यक्ति की गिरफतारी के बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विश्व की भवित्वों में भारतीय रेशम का स्थान

1794. जी एम० एस० पुरती : जी ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व की नियंत्रित भवित्वों में भारतीय रेशम उत्पादों का क्या स्थान है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी ए० सी० जार्ब) : 1971 तथा 1972 के दौरान भारत से रेशमी वस्त्रों के नियंत्रित ऋमाश : 702 लाख ह० तथा 760 लाख ह० मूल्य के थे। क्षणि तथा खाद्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट से उपलब्ध रेशमी वस्त्रों के विश्वव्यापी व्यापार के ग्रांकड़े केवल वर्ष 1970 के हैं। उस वर्ष के दौरान विश्वव्यापी व्यापार 6995 मि० टन था जिसमें भारत का भाग 440 मि० टन था। भारतीय नियंत्रितों का मूल्य 1350 लाख ह० था।

Pearl Hosiery Mill, Ludhiana

1795. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pearl Hosiery Mills (Ludhiana) has remained closed since 1969;

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to open the Mill; and

(c) whether there has been any demand for its take-over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Prices of Staple Fibre Yarn

1796. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of staple fibre yarn rose by 55 per cent within the period of past two years, while there has been only a very slight increase in the cost of raw materials etc;

(b) whether the spinning charges of staple fibre yarn have risen from Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 5.17 per KG within the period of past two years; and

(c) whether this has resulted in mass unemployment with crippling effects on small scale weaving units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has no information.

Woollen Yarn Distribution Enquiry Committee

1797. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the woollen yarn Distribution Enquiry Committee appointed in October, 1964 had recommended that every three years policy of granting quota should be revived;

(b) whether Committee had also recommended that quota should be given after physical verification of the unit; and

(c) if so, the reasons why sick unit, like Pearl Hosiery Mills (Ludhiana) is getting a quota of 1,98,364 lbs. annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The reference is obviously to the Woollen Hosiery Yarn Distribution Enquiry Committee appointed in July, 1964. In the report submitted by this Committee, no recommendation was made that the policy for granting quota should be reviewed after every three years.

(b) The Committee had recommended *inter-alia* that while the existing basis for yarn distribution may continue (*viz.*, past consumption as evidenced by purchase and sales vouchers, sales tax returns, purchase tax returns and other cross references), this may be supplemented by the verification of the installed capacities, the continued working of the factory and the labour attendance register in each case.

(c) The raw material quota to the hosiery units in the decentralised sector in Punjab is distributed through the State Director of Industries, who verifies the utilisation of the imported raw material in respect of hosiery industry and forwards a list of regular eligible quota holders to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, every year after due certification. In the case of units who do not utilise properly the imported raw material quota allocated earlier, the Director of Industries recommends withholding of the quota. In the case of Pearl Hosiery Mills the Director of Industries had recommended release of quota and hence the quota for Pearl Hosiery Mills was released.

Requirement of Small Coins

1798. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of small coins in this country with special reference to Delhi;

(b) what percentage of the requirement is being met by Government; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken by Government to fill up the gap, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The annual requirement of small coins in the country for the current financial year is about 2230 million pieces valued at Rs. 28.65 crores. No specific figure is available in regard to the requirements of Delhi alone.

(b) About 90 per cent of the requirement of the current financial year will be met by Government.

(c) Government intend to sustain the massive production efforts in the Mints during the next financial year i.e. 1973-74. Government have already lengthened the working hours of the Mints with either overlapping or regular shifts and have introduced production incentives in the Bombay Mint in order to step up the production of small coins. Changes have also been made in some of the coinage alloys so as to obtain a higher rate of production as also eliminate the risk of their being further diverted for melting purposes. The Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 has also been enacted making melting of small coins and hoarding such coins with a view to melting, an offence in law. The scale of issues to persons at the Reserve Bank's counters has been liberalised and the requirements of institutions, such as banks,

Government Departments, transport undertakings, mills, hotels, companies and business organisations for bona-fide transactions are being consistently met by allotment of fixed quotas of small coins. Local shortages are always dealt with on priority basis. As soon as complaints are received from any particular centre, the Reserve Bank investigates into the complaint and despatches additional quantity of small coins to the extent necessary and permissible, consistent with the Bank's stock position.

nagerial skills and taking timely remedial action. Some of the important steps taken to improve the public sector managements are:

- (i) Greater autonomy with appropriate delegation of powers both from Government to the public enterprises and within the enterprises.
- (ii) Lesser dependence on deputationists.
- (iii) Improvement in procedures for selection of personnel at all levels.
- (iv) Adoption of scientifically formulated management development programmes.
- (v) Adoption of modern management techniques in areas of project formulation, construction economies, financial management, materials management, reporting systems, labour relations etc.
- (vi) Institution of proper review and appraisal machinery.

Poor Management in Public Sector Undertakings

1799. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State-owned enterprises are beset with poor management;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While there would always be scope for improvement in the public sector management, it would not be correct to state that these enterprises are beset with poor management.

(c) The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on public Sector Undertakings, and the Committee on Public Undertakings have had occasion to study the management of public enterprises and make several recommendations for effecting improvement. The administrative Ministries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises also keep a constant watch over the performance of public enterprises for detecting the causes for short-falls, promote ma-

Labour-Management Duels in Public

1800. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State-owned enterprises are beset with labour-management duels;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the labour-management relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that labour-management relations in all public enterprises have been unsatisfactory. Several enterprises have had harmonious industrial relations, though some have had to fact indus-

trial agitations from time to time. In a growing economy it is necessary to view industrial relations in the perspective of overall dynamic changes in the economy as a whole.

Whenever industrial relations problems have been faced, the major reasons appear to be related to grievances over service conditions, claims for greater wages or fringe benefits, differences between unions representing workers etc.

(c) Government recognise that better industrial relations in the country including in public enterprises have to be fostered by a variety of steps promoting an integrative and participatory relations between labour and management. As part of this objective some of the measures so far taken include:—

1. Consultation with representatives of labour in the formulation of recruitment and promotion policy;
2. Procedure for early redressal of grievances;
3. Energetic implementation of labour welfare measures;
4. Training and education of workers; further role in participation in management;
5. Association of workers in various joint representative structure within each industry; and
6. Inducing in labour and management both a greater sense of trust and participation for achieving national objectives.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BOYCOTT OF U.P.S.C. TEST IN ENGLISH TYPEWRITING

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोका महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की प्रीत्र प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस पर एक वक्तव्य दें:—

“संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की टंकन परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी की प्रतिवार्षता को लेकर दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1973 को अंग्रेजी परीक्षा के त्याग क समाचार”

गृह बंत्रालय तथा कालिक विभाग और राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्र): केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में प्राशुलिपिकों (ग्रेड II) का एक नियमित संसर्ग है। यह पद रु 210-530 के बेतन-मान में है और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में इसका दर्जा श्रेणी II के अन्तर्गत आता है। इस ग्रेड में भर्ती सीधी भर्ती के कोटे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष ली जाने वाली खुली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के माध्यम से की जाती है।

उक्त परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता मैट्रिकुलेशन या उसके समकक्ष है। दिनांक 27-2-1973 को ली गई परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम (सिलेबस), जो कि 12 अगस्त, 1972 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, निम्न प्रकार था:—

भाग—क लिखित परीक्षा

विषय	अधिकतम	आंक
(I) अंग्रेजी	.	100
(II) सामान्य ज्ञान	.	100

भाग—ख जो लिखित परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त कर लें उनके लिए आशुलिपि की हिन्दी या, अंग्रेजी में परीक्षा . . . 300 आंक

[बी राजनिवास लिंगी]

उम्मीदवारों को लिखित परीक्षा के सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर हिन्दी (देवनागरी) अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखने का विकल्प है। प्रश्न-पत्र लगभग मैट्रिक्युलेशन परीक्षा के स्तर के होते हैं। कुल 500 अंकों में से अंग्रेजी प्रश्न-पत्र के लिए केवल 100 अंक रखे गए हैं।

उन सभी उम्मीदवारों ने जो 27-2-73 को इस परीक्षा में बैठे थे, उन्हें दी गई परीक्षा की अधिसूचित नियमावली के आधार पर आवेदन किया था। वस्तुतः परीक्षा का कोई बहिष्कार नहीं हुआ है। संघ लोक आयोग द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि 1127 उम्मीदवारों में से, जो 27-2-73 को दिल्ली केन्द्र से इस परीक्षा में बैठे थे, केवल एक उम्मीदवार ने विरोध किया और अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न-पत्र को फाड़ दिया। देश के अन्य केन्द्रों से जहां यह परीक्षा सी गई, इस प्रकार की कार्रवाही को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

6. केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में अधिकांश कार्य अभी भी अंग्रेजी में चल रहा है और स्टेनोग्राफरों द्वारा अपना कार्य संतोषजनक और सक्षम रूप से करने के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा का कुछ ज्ञान कार्यहित में है। अतएव स्टेनोग्राफरों को भर्ती के समय उनकी अंग्रेजी भाषा की जानकारी की भी परीक्षा ली जाती है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने बड़े ध्यान से गृह राज्य मंत्री के वक्तव्य को सुना जिस की एक प्रतिलिपि थोड़ी देर पहले ने रे पास आ भी गई थी। इसको पढ़ने के बाद बात सुलझने के बाजाय उलझ गई। भाषा का प्रश्न मलतः रोजी और रोटी का प्रश्न हुआ करता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में न जाने कितनी बार कितनी बातें उठी हैं और उसी क्रम में यह घटना भी घटी है। वक्तव्य में यह कहा गया है कि वस्तुतः परीक्षा का बहिष्कार नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन अखबारों में मान्यवर जो समाचार आए हैं उन में बिल्कुल साफ लिखा हुआ है कि परीक्षा का बहिष्कार किया

गया है। यह छापा है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा संचालित स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता के खिलाफ भाज एक परीक्षार्थी कमल किशोर सिंघल ने अपना पेपर फाड़ डाला और परीक्षा का बहिष्कार कर दिया। मान्यवर संविधान में निश्चित रूप से बात कही गई है भाषा के सम्बन्ध में। धारा 343 (1) में यह लिखा हुआ है :

संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी। उसके बाद धारा 351 में यह लिखा हुआ है :

हिन्दी भाषा की प्रसार बृद्धि करना, उस का विकास करना उसकी समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना संघ का कर्तव्य होगा।

उसके बाद जो आफिशल लैग्यूएज एक्ट हमने पास किया 1963 में उस में भी ये सभी बातें ज्यों की त्यों कही गईं। दब से लगातार यह प्रयास होता रहा है कि हिन्दी को उसका हक मिले और अंग्रेजी की दासता से हम मुक्त हों। जब मैं हिन्दी की बात कहता हूँ तो मैं साफ यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी भारतीय भाषा के मैं विरोध में नहीं हूँ। सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को आदर भाव से हम देखते हैं। जितना आदर हम हिन्दी का करते हैं या जितने आदर का स्थान हम हिन्दी को देना चाहते हैं उतना हुम दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं का भी करते हैं। लेकिन विदेशी भाषा का जो कलंक हमारे माथे पर लगा है पता नहीं वह कब हमारे माथे से मिटेगा। जिस परीक्षार्थी ने परीक्षा का बहिष्कार किया उसका भी परिवार होगा, उसके भी बाल बच्चे होंगे, उसके घर में भी पत्नी बैठी होगी और सोचती होगी कि उसके पति दब परीक्षा देने के लिए गए हैं और उसमें वह उत्तीर्ण हो जाते हैं तो उनकी पदोन्नति होगी और हम को कुछ आर्थिक संबल मिलेगा। जिस परीक्षार्थी ने परीक्षा का बहिष्कार किया उसके मन में न केवल यह बात रही होगी बल्कि दूसरी भावनाएं जो रहती हैं, उनको भी उसने प्रतिबिम्बित किया होगा।

मैं हिन्दी भाषा भाँषी हूं, इसलिए यह बात कहता हूं या हिन्दी की बकालत करता हूं ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो जिस प्रान्त में रहता है उसकी जो भी भाषा है उसकी भी मैं बकालत करना चाहता हूं। स्टेनोग्राफर परीक्षा में हिन्दी के साथ साथ आपने अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता भी रखी है। अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर दूसरी भाषाओं को भी अनिवार्य करते, जो जहां के स्टेनोग्राफर हैं हिन्दी के साथ साथ उनकी भाषा को भी अनिवार्य आप उनके लिए कर देते, कन्ड, तेलगु, बंगला पंजाबी आदि सब को उचित स्थान दे देते तो मुझे खुशी होती तब मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं था। लेकिन स्थान आप ऐसी भाषा को दे रहे हैं जो विदेशी हैं, जो हमारे अन्दर विद्युप पैदा करने की भाषा रही हैं जिस ने हमारे साथ धृता का बरताव किया है। यह उचित नहीं है। अंग्रेजी साहित्य का मैं आदर करता हूं। बड़े बड़े मुर्छन्य अंग्रेजी के जो साहित्यकार हो गए हैं उनकी मैं पूजा और अर्थना करता हूं और उनके ग्रन्थों को मैं पढ़ने की कोशिश भी करता हूं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी जो दासता की निशानी है, जो धृता पैदा करने वाली भाषा रही है, जो विदेशी भाषा है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। जब तक आप शासन में से अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाएंगे तब तक महात्मा गांधी का राम राज्य नहीं आ पाएगा।

1967 में जब आफिशल लैगुएज बिल पर बहस चल रही थी उसमें भाग लेते हुए श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने जो कहा था वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 को बाद विवाद में भाग लेते हुए उन्होंने कहा था :

जो लोग अंग्रेजी को रखना चाहते हैं वे उसे हमेशा के लिए रखें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी बोलना या सीखना नहीं चाहते हैं उन पर अंग्रेजी जबर्दस्ती लाद दी जाए, मैं समझता हूं कि वह गलत होगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस भावना का आदर करेंगे।

मैं उनके मंत्रालय की 1971-72 की रिपोर्ट की ओर भी उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस साल की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आई है इस वास्ते पिछले साल की गूह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट ही मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं। उसके खंड के मैं कहा गया था:

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिए कि 31 मार्च 1972 तक मंत्रालयों / विभागों के अधीन विभागाध्यों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की अपनी शत प्रति-शत आवश्यकता पूरी कर लेनी चाहिए और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित सभी केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों के अध्यक्षों को अपनी आवश्यकता के 60 प्रतिशत टाइपराइटर खरीद लेने चाहिए।

अगर आप हिन्दी स्टेनोज को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, उनको सुविद्धा नहीं देंगे तो जो उद्देश्य आप का है वह कैसे पूरा होगा। जिस विद्यार्थी ने परीक्षा का बहिष्कार किया उसने ऐसा इसीलिए तो किया था।

मैं चन्द मुकाबल और सवाल मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

(1) हिन्दी माध्यम वाले स्टेनोग्राफरों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने की अनिवार्यता तुरन्त हटाई जाय और इस वर्ष 27 फरवरी, 1973 की यह परीक्षा स्थगित की जाये। (2) परीक्षा स्थगित न किये जाने की स्थिति में इस परीक्षा का परिणाम तब तक के लिए स्थगित रखा जाए, जब तक कि हिन्दी माध्यम वाले स्टेनोग्राफरों को अंग्रेजी भाषा की परीक्षा से छूट दे कर उन का हित सुरक्षित न हो जाए। (3) इस प्रकार की अन्य परीक्षाओं में भी हिन्दी माध्यम वालों के साथ भेदभाव न बरता जाए और अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता को तुरन्त समाप्त किया

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह

जाये। (4) जो जिस भाषा में काम करता है अथवा नौकरी के लिए परीक्षा देना चाहता है, उस से उस की भाषा की ही परीक्षा ली जाये, न कि भारतीय भाषा माध्यम वालों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा को अनिवार्य बनाए रखा जाए। (5) संशोधित भाषा अधिनियम 1967 की घारा 3(4) को हिन्दी माध्यम वालों पर उसी तरह लागू किया जाये, जिस तरह उसे अंग्रेजी माध्यम वालों पर लागू किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं आप की आज्ञा से राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी के ये वाक्य मंत्री महोदय और सदन की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने गलत समझा है। यह कोई डीबेट नहीं है। इस बक्त आप सिफँ कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन मांग सकते हैं या सबाल पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : गांधी जी ने 1917 में कहा था : "हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की दशा को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि अंग्रेजी के बिना हमारा कारोबार बन्द हो जाएगा। ऐसा होने पर भी जरा गहरे जा कर देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि अंग्रेजी राष्ट्रभाषा न तो हो सकती है और न होनी चाहिए।"

मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने पूछा क्या है, जिस का जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब दें।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन का उत्तर दें।

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस भावना से यह प्रश्न उठाया है, उसकी मैं कहा करता हूँ और उन की कई बातों से मैं

व्यक्तिगत रूप से सहमत भी हूँ लेकिन इस समय प्रश्न बहुत ही सीमित है और वह यह है कि यह जो परीक्षा ली जा रही है, उसमें से अंग्रेजी का अनिवार्य पर्चा हटाया जा सकता है या नहीं। माननीय सदस्य को भावना चाहे कुछ भी हो, वस्तुस्थित यह है कि इस संसद के द्वारा एक राजभाषा नीति स्वीकार की गई है, जिस के अन्तर्गत एक बहुत लम्बे असें तक के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में द्विभाषी दौर का आरम्भ हुआ है। इस का भलब यह है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषायें केन्द्र में चलेंगी। आज वस्तुस्थित यह है कि हमारे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और दफ्तरों में अधिकतर अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है।

श्री शंकर दयाल बेरवा (कोटा) : क्यिंदों?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : क्योंकि हमारी नीति यह है और हमारी नीति के अन्तर्गत यह स्वीकार किया गया है। (व्यवहार) अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इजाजत दें, तो इस विषय पर मैं भी बहस की जा सकती है। इस समय सीमित प्रश्न इस परीक्षा के बारे में है। चूंकि सरकारी नीति के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार में दोनों भाषायें चलती हैं और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है इस लिए सरकार की मान्यता है कि अंग्रेजी की ओर भी बहुत जानकारी किसी भी स्टेनोग्राफर के लिए आवश्यक है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख ते हुए कि सरकारी काम-काज सुचारू रूप से चले यह पर्चा, रखा गया है।

श्री भागवत जा आबाद (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह ब्रक्तव्य देख कर और उस के बाद यह जवाब सुन कर और मैं अधिक निराशा हुई हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो अधिनियम इस संसद ने पारित किया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के कार्यालय में उस का, और संविधान का, निरन्तर हनन कर रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत देश में दो-भाषी नीति चलेंगी। मैं इस बात

से सहमत हूँ। इस अधिनियम की धारा 3 (4) में कहा गया है :

“....that they are not placed at a disadvantage on the ground that they do not have proficiency in both the languages.”

इसका अर्थ यह है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी जानने वाला है, तो उस को हिन्दी न जानने के कारण और अगर कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी जानने वाला है, तो उस को अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान न होने के कारण कोई असुविदा नहीं होगी। स्टेनोग्राफर की इस परीक्षा में इस संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम का, और इस देश की भाषा नीति का, खुला हन्त् गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारी और सरकार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफर को हिन्दी की परीक्षा में बैठने की अनिवार्यता नहीं है, तो हिन्दी के स्टेनोग्राफर को अंग्रेजी की परीक्षा में बैठने की अनिवार्यता क्यों हो। सरकार के पास इस का क्या जवाब है? आज एक मैट्रिकुलेट को, जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है, उस परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए क्यों मजबूर किया जाता है, जिस में अंग्रेजी का एक इतना कड़ा है, जो अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफर के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है? आखिर एक मैट्रिक पास उम्मीदवार किम तरह अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफर से बराबरी कर सकता है?

डा० गोविन्द दास के एक पत्र के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने 10 फरवरी, 1972 को कहा था कि हिन्दी के स्टेनोग्राफर को कुछ ज्ञान इंग्लिश का होना चाहिए। क्या यह “कुछ ज्ञान” है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अंग्रेजी का वह पर्चा देखा है, जो एक मैट्रिकुलेट हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर की परीक्षा के लिए दिया गया है?

यह प्रश्न सीमित नहीं है, जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है। यह प्रश्न इस रूप में असीमित है कि इस तरह अनिवार्यता लाद कर सरकार हिन्दी जानने वालों को सरकारी

नौकरियों में प्रवेश नहीं देना चाहतो है। और अगर वे प्रवेश पा भी जायें, तो इस के अन्तर्गत उन की पदोन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्ष में स्टेनोग्राफर की परीक्षा में नव्वे प्रतिशत स्टेनोग्राफर वे थे, जो अंग्रेजी जानने वाले थे। मंत्री महोदय के पास इस वात का क्या जवाब है कि इन देश में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की स्टेनोग्राफर की परीक्षा में नव्वे प्रतिशत व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी जानने वाले थे? इस का कारण यह है कि उन्होंने अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता लाद कर हिन्दी जानने वालों को इसमें जाने से वंचित कर दिया है।

हमारे मंत्रीगण और संसद-मदम्यगण को जब जनता के समर्थन और बोटों की जरूरत पड़ती है, तो वे तमिल तेलुगु, कल्ह, मलयालम और हिन्दी में बोलते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ आने के बाद वे इन भारतीय भाषाओं के बिलाफ दबाव डालते हैं। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि कहाँ गया है इस सरकार का अवसर की समानता देने का मिदांत। इस स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के उन करोड़ों बच्चों का क्या होगा, जो केवल मैट्रिकुलेशन तक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर पाते हैं, जो बी० ए० या एम०ए० की डिग्री नहीं ले सकते हैं? मिनिस्टरों, उच्चाधिकारियों और विजिनेसमैन के बच्चे माडर्न स्कूल और अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के पाई० ए० एस. और आई० पी० एस. में जा राकते हैं, लेकिन हम किसानों के बच्चे तो मैट्रिकुलेट होने के बाद स्टेनोग्राफर की परीक्षा में ही बैठ सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार संविधान का हन्त् करके, अपने कानून को ताक पर रख कर, देश की जनता को इन नौकरियों से भी वंचित करना चाहती है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी इस देश में न रहे। अंग्रेजी अवश्य रहे। लेकिन जब अंग्रेजी के स्टेनोग्राफरों पर अनिवार्यता नहीं लादी जाती है, तो फिर हिन्दी के स्टेनोग्राफरों पर क्यों लादी जाती है? मंत्री महोदय ने यह

[धी भागवत ज्ञा आजाद]

भी कहा है कि सेकेटेरियेट में अधिकांश काम अंग्रेजी में होता है। क्यों? क्या यह संविधान और इस कानून के अनुरूप है? अगर इस कानून में दो भावाओं का नियम बनाया गया है, तो उस का मतलब तो यह है कि सचिवालय में अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी और हिन्दी भी रहेगी।

तब आप यह जवाब देते हैं कि अधिकांश अंग्रेजी में है वह क्यों? कहां गई आप की वह कमेटी जिस के अंतर्गत आप हिन्दी का क्रमिक विकास चाहते हैं? अगर विकास चाहते हैं तो उस क्रमिक विकास के अंदर जिस की कमेटी की समाप्ति प्रधान मंत्री जी है, अंग्रेजी बढ़ रही है और हिन्दी कम हो रही है या हिन्दी बढ़ रही है? आप जवाब दीजिये। मेरा दावा है कि इसके अंतर्गत हिन्दी में काम करने की प्रणाली कम हो रही है। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह दुर्परिणाम क्यों हो रहा है जिस के अंतर्गत 90 प्रतिशत सिर्फ अंग्रेजी बाले आते हैं? और सिर्फ यही नहीं स्वयं उसी गृह भौतालय में जहां पर ट्रांसलेशन ब्यूरो है वहां पर एक सीनियर स्टनोग्राफर के पद की घोषणा हुई। सिर्फ अंग्रेजी बालों को उस में बुलाया गया। हिन्दी बाले ने कहा कि क्यों नहीं उसमें अपनी पदोन्नति के लिए मैं भी अपनी दरखास्त दूँ? उसने दरखास्त दी तो अनुभव की अनिवार्यता तीन बर्ष से पांच बर्ष बड़ा दी गई और जब यह खबर अखबारों में निकली कि हिन्दी ट्रांसलेशन ब्यूरों में एक कनिष्ठ हिन्दी स्टनोग्राफर को पदोन्नति नहीं मिली तो उस पर सी बी आई की जांच हो गई। कितना महान काम किया सी बी आई ने? अखबार में खबर निकली कि एक कनिष्ठ हिन्दी स्टनोग्राफर को पदोन्नति नहीं मिली तो उस को कहा गया कि तुम्हीं ने यह न्यूज निकलवाई है और उस पर सी बी आई की जांच हो गई। कितना शानदार रेकार्ड है इस सरकार की हिन्दी नीति का?

इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप यह बताइए कि आप इस अनिवार्यता को कब समाप्त करेंगे? अगर आप समाप्त नहीं करते हैं और आपकी द्विभाषी नीति यह कहती है कि अंग्रेजी हिन्दी दोनों बालोंगी तो अंग्रेजी बालों का भी कुछ ज्ञान इस का अनिवार्य रखेंगे या परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए मजबूर करेंगे क्या? मैं इस के समर्थन में नहीं हूं। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि यह किया जाय।

लेकिन क्या ऐसा करेंगे आप?
(ध्येयान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धंटी नहीं सुनता। मैं क मिनट और लूगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जिस अंग्रेजी का हवाला दिया, इस देश का विभाजन किस ने किया? हिन्दी बालों ने तामिल बालों ने या अंग्रेजी बालों ने? आज हरिद्वार में हर की पंछी पर बढ़ी विशाल की महिमा का गीत गाती हुई तामिल की जनता किस भाषा में बोलती है? सोमनाथ में जय सोमनाथ का गान गाती हुई अरब समुद्र के किनारे आसाम की जनता किस भाषा में बोलती है? कन्या कुमारी में सूर्य को अध्यं चढ़ाती हुई उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की जनता किस भाषा में बोलती है? अगर वह भाषा नहीं आती आप की सरकार को निश्चय ही आप को और आप की सरकार को वह कदम उठाना चाहिए जिस के अनुसार स्टोनोग्राफर और गरीब जनता की आवाज को बन्द किया जाए और यह धंटी भी बन्द कर दी जाय।

श्री राम निवास भिर्डी: माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन कि सरकार संविधान का हनन कर रही है या कानून का उल्लंघन कर रही है अनुचित है। यह प्रण जो माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है इन्हीं महानुभावों ने जिन्होंने परचा फाड़ा, यही इसी मसले को लेकर दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में गए थे कि सेंट्रल ट्रांसलेशन ब्यूरो में जहां पर कि वह काम करते हैं क्या

भाषा नीति होनी चाहिए और उस के बारे में दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट का फैसला है जो कि मैं आप की आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आज्ञाद : उस की जरूरत नहीं है । उस को तो हम मानते हैं । आप जवाब दीजिए और बातों का ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्झा : आप मानते हैं तो आप यह कैसे कह रहे हैं कि विद्यान का हनन हो रहा है । बिलकुल हनन नहीं हो रहा और कानून के मुताबिक काम हो रहा है । हाईकोर्ट के एक नहीं अनेक फैसले हैं । इसी बास केस के अंदर फैसला है जो मैं आप की आज्ञा से मुनाफा चांगा ।

"There is nothing to show that the work in the Central Translation Bureau is to be done only in Hindi. The selections to be made are for the posts of stenographers and not only of Hindi stenographers. Obviously, some knowledge of English is essential and no discrimination was involved in laying down the condition of five years experience as stenographer or requiring the candidates to appear in an English paper".

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The same for English also—some knowledge of Hindi.

श्री राम निवास मिर्झा : अब माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि अंग्रेजी के सभ्य साथ हिन्दी भी अनिवार्य की जाये, इस का एक नीतीजा तो यह होगा कि जो अहिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं उन पर एक बोझा पड़ेगा । सरकार के प्रशासनिक काम में सुषार होगा या नहीं होगा यह दूसरी बात है ।

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आज्ञाद : हिन्दी वालों पर बोझा नहीं है ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्झा : सरकार यह परीक्षा दूसरों पर बोझा डालने के लिए करती है । भारत सरकार की प्रशासनिक भाषावश्य-

कताएं पूरा करने के लिए भर्ती की नीति निर्धारित की जाती है । इसलिए चूंकि हिन्दी वालों पर अंग्रेजी का कम्प्लेक्सी बोझा है इसलिए अहिन्दी भाषा वालों पर हिन्दी का भी बोझा डाला जायेंगे मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तकसंगत बात नहीं है ।

श्री राम सत्याय पांडे : बोझ की बात नहीं प्रेरणा की बात कहिए ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्झा : इसलिए माननीय सदस्य का जो कथन है कि हम संविधान का हनन कर रहे हैं, बिलकुल गलत है और भारत सरकार की जो भी नीति है, इस परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या अन्य किसी परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आज जो प्रशासनिक वस्तुस्थिति है उस से हम आखें मूँद नहीं सकते । काम जब अंग्रेजी में चल रहा है और किसी भी कर्मचारी को हम बाष्य नहीं कर सकते कि वह हिन्दी में काम करें या अंग्रेजी में काम करें । वह जिस भाषा में काम करना चाहे हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में कर सकता है पर अब चूंकि वह अंग्रेजी में ज्यादा काम करते हैं इसलिए प्रशासन की आवश्यकता यह है कि अंग्रेजी का भी थोड़ा सा ज्ञान हो । हम उस स्थिति में अभी नहीं पहुँचे कि अंग्रेजी को हटा कर हिन्दी ले आएं । जब वह स्थिति आ एगी तब यह बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही है अवश्य हो सकती है और वह स्थिति कब आयेगी यह सदन के हाथ की बात है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आफिशियल लेंवेज बिल बन रहा था और हम कांग्रेस वाले लगभग 100 आदिमियों ने इस्तीफा लिख कर दिया था प्रधान मंत्री को कि हम इस्तीफा देने जा रहे हैं नहीं तो यह भाषा की नीति ठीक होनी चाहिए । उस समय ये मंत्री नहीं थे । चल्हाण साहब कुछ समय पहले यहां थे, वे चले गए उन्हें पता है कि अनेकों ड्राफ्ट बने और फाड़े गये । एल पी सिंह उस समय सेक्रेटरी थे और चल्हाण साहब ने कहा कि अगर इन के मनोनुकूल तुम भाषा नहीं बनाते हो

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

तो जो इन्होंने मसीदा दिया है उस मसीदे को हम मातेंगे। तब एल पी सिंह ने हम लोगों के मसीदे के आधार पर यह मसीदा बनाया यह मंत्री जी को पता नहीं है। ये मंत्री जी उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं, इन्होंने जो बयान दिया है इसमें लिखा है इंग्लिश, दूसरी जगह लिखा है मैन्सिमम मार्क्स 100। तीसरी जगह लिखा है जनरल नालेज 100 तो जनरलनालेज में तो और भाषा आती नहीं। उस में यह लिखते कि जनरल नालेज इन आदर लैखेंजे लेकिन यह नहीं है। आप बकील हैं, हालांकि मैं बकीलों के खिलाफ हूं, लेकिन आप बकील हैं, आप पढ़ कर देखिये, इस में जनरल नालेज में हिन्दी नहीं आती है तेलगु नहीं आती है, तमिल नहीं आती है। जिन लोगों ने इन्होंने दिया होगा स्कूल कालेज में उन्हें पना होगा तो यह इन का स्टेंडेंट विरोधाभाषी है। दूसरी बात—यह कहते हैं कि इस को पास करने के बाद 300 नम्बर का और आएगा। 300 नम्बर में हिन्दी भी रहेगी, अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि जो इनका पहले है कि मैन्सिमम मार्क्स अंग्रेजी में 100 और जनरल नालेज वहां लिख दिया 100 इस की सफाई इन्होंने नहीं की, इनका जो व्यान है वह विरोधाभास से भरा हुआ व्यान है, दूसरे यह कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी का कुछ ज्ञान जश्ती है, मैं पूछता हूं कि जो अंग्रेजी का परचा दिया गया था उस को उन्होंने अपने बयान के साथ क्यों नहीं पेश किया? उस को वह पेश करते और हम लोग देखते, वह लोग परीका पास किये हुए हैं, वह देखते कि अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान मैट्रिकुलेट के लायक है या आई ए, या बी ए के लायक हैं? इस में लिखा है कि मैट्रिकुलेट के लिए है। उस परचे को भंगा कर जाच की जावे और उस में देखा जाय कि वह मैट्रिकुलेशन के लायक हैं या नहीं हैं। देश में जो मैट्रिकुलेशन का कोर्स है अंग्रेजी का उस के लायक वह नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और बताना चाहता हूं। मैं उस परीकार्थी की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां बिहार में एक आदमी ने जब बटोहिया का गीत गाया अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ तो उसे तीन महीने की सजा हुई, 1914, 1913 या 1912 की बात है, एक बटोहिया का गीत उस ने गाया था। यह पहला परीकार्थी है कि जिस ने वायकाट किया। उस दिन एक आदमी बिहार में निकला जिस को तीन महीने की सजा हुई तो लोग हँसते थे। लेकिन आप यह न समझिए कि आप इस को ऐसे ही उड़ा देंगे। यह रोजी रोटी का सबाल हो गया है। इस लिए हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बना और इसी आधार पर नौकरी के आधार पर बना मंत्री महोदय बैठे रहे, वह तो आज आएं हैं, मैं 20-22 सालों से देख रहा हूं कितनी दुनिया बदल गई आगे मुझे यह कहना है कि एक आना टैक्स लगा इंग्लैंड के अंदर और उन्होंने टैक्स नहीं दिया सारे इंग्लैंड में रेवाल्यूशन हुई और चालस को फांसी हुई पचास वर्ष तक क्रामबोल का राज रहा। इसलिए यह जो अन्याय हो रहा है इस अन्याय को मंत्री महोदय सुधारने की बात करें और जिस स्प्रिटिट में चम्भाण साहब ने भाषा के बारे में फारमूला बनाया है उस स्प्रिटिट में उस को देखें। मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सारे लोग रहें। लेकिन यूनियन पब्लिक सर्सिव कमीशन में जो रिटायर्ड सर्विस के आदमी होते हैं उस को उन का चेयरमेन बना दिया जाता है। उन्हें देश हित की परवाह नहीं रहती है। आज अंग्रेजी जाननेवालों का हिन्दुस्तान में राज है। इन्हीं को सब अधिकार प्राप्त है, आम जनता का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप घन्टी बजा रहे हैं, लेकिन जरा सोचिये आप दूसरों को कितना समय देते हैं, आप हमारी रक्षा के लिये हैं घन्टी बजाने के लिये नहीं हैं। आप जितना दूसरों को समय देते हैं, उतना समय हम को भी दें। विरोधी को अपना समझें और हम को दूसरा समझें, यह उचित नहीं है।

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस आदमी ने परीक्षा का बहिकात्र किया उस को बुला कर कहें कि परीक्षा दो। यह सवाल प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम से दिया गया था, लेकिन अब प्रधान मंत्री जी होम्पोर्ट-फालियों नहीं रखती हैं, भले ही वह पोर्टफोलियो ट्रांस्फर हो गया है, मैं चाहता था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस का जवाब दे रीं।

मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में छानबीन करें—दूसरों के कहने से इस को उड़ा न दें, क्योंकि आज नीचे से ऊपर तक अंग्रेजीदार राज्य कर रहे हैं। एक बात देखिये—आज रोज़ी-रोटी का सवाल इतना कड़ा ही गया है कि यह न समझिये कि इस गदी पर हम ही बने रहेंगे या दूसरा कोई रहेगा। हिन्दी भाषी हिन्दुस्तान में 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा ही हैं। इस लिए आप इन को हिंदायत दें की अंग्रेजी के पर्चे को देखा जाय कि वह मंटिकुलेशन के स्टॉडर्ड का है या नहीं है। दूसरी बात जो बयान दिया गया है—एक तरफ अंग्रेजी लिखा है और दूसरी तरफ सामान्य ज्ञान लिखा है—यह जो गड़बड़ी है, विरोधाभास है, इस को नोट करें। आफिशियल लैंबजों का कानून हिन्दी की प्रगति के लिए है, हिन्दुस्तान की अन्य भाषाओं की भी उस में प्रगति हो, लेकिन इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान से अंग्रेजी के हटने के बाद एक-न-एक भाषा को तरजीह देनी पड़ेगी ...

श्री पीलू भोदी (गोधरा) : अंग्रेजी कभी नहीं हटेगी।

श्री विष्वति मिश्र : आप हट जाएंगे तो अंग्रेजी भी हट जायगी। इन के जैसा मोटा आदमी, जब हम लोग जेल जाते थे तो 1947 के 15 अगस्त के 12 बजे रात तक भी नहीं समझते थे कि अंग्रेज यहां से चला जायगा। ये लोग फिर बुला कर रखे, लेकिन हम नहीं

रखना चाहते हैं। इन्होंने जो किताब 'लिखी हैं "करन्ट ओरियन्ट" में उस पर कमेन्ट आया है, उस में लिखा है कि इनको अंग्रेजी भी नहीं आती है।

श्री पीलू भोदी : आप को कैसे पढ़ने को मिला?

श्री विष्वति मिश्र : मैं ने पढ़ा है।

श्री पीलू भोदी : अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा है।

श्री विष्वति मिश्र : आप अंग्रेजी रखना चाहते हैं तो रखिये, लेकिन इस बात को न भूलिये कि पालियामेंट में आज आप मेरी बदोलत बैठे हुए हैं।

मैं आप से यही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जिस परीक्षार्थी ने परीक्षा नहीं दी है, उस को बुला कर, उस के पर्चे को देख कर उस के साथ ज़िस करें।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन कि मेरे वक्तव्य में विरोधाभास में, सहीं नहीं है। सामान्य ज्ञान का मतलब जैनरल-नॉलिज के पर्चे से है। इस पर्चे का स्तर, मेरा तात्पर्य है जो अंग्रेजी के पर्चे का स्तर है, मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टैण्डर्ड का होना चाहिए। आप का कहना है कि वह इस स्टैण्डर्ड से ज्यादा है। मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सेवस कमीशन ने वह पर्ची बनाया है, यह हमारे भरती के नियमों के प्रनुसार है ...

श्री विष्वति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्हाइट आफ आर्डर। सामान्य ज्ञान के मायने हिन्दी कैसे हो जाते हैं, तलगु या तामिल कैसे हो जाते हैं। अंग्रेजी के लिए 100 बम्बर रखे हैं और सामान्य ज्ञान के लिए 100 नम्बर रखे हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैं यही बतला रहा हूं—ये दो पर्चे लिखित हैं—एक अंग्रेजी का जिस के 100 मार्क्स हैं और दूसरा जैनरल-नॉलिज का जिस के 100 मार्क्स हैं। जैनरल नॉलिज के पर्चे का उत्तर हिन्दी में भी

[श्री राम निवास मिर्ची]

दे सकते हैं और अंग्रेजी में भी दे सकते हैं, इस के बारे में परीक्षार्थी की चाहएस है। सरकार हमेशा इस बात के लिए प्रत्यनशील रही है कि सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा दिया जाय और सदन में समय-समय पर इस की चर्चा भी होई है कि किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया गया है।

इस परीक्षा के बारे में पहले यह स्थिति थी कि 500 नम्बर के पर्चे ये जो सारे-के-सारे अंग्रेजी माध्यम से होते थे। 1971 में हम ने अपने नियमों का बदला। 500 में से 100 नम्बर अंग्रेजी के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से रखा और 400 नम्बर हिन्दी माध्यम के लिए रखा अगर यह भी प्रगति नहीं है तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से क्या कहूँ।

जो अन्य परीक्षाएं हो रही मैं उन की मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। खास तौर से जो हिन्दी जानते हैं, जिन की हिन्दी की जानकारी अच्छी है, हम चाहते हैं कि उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। हम अपने भरती के नियमों में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं और यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि राजकाज में सरकारी भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाय, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था बढ़ाई जाय। भरती के नियमों को बदला जा रहा है। इस परीक्षा के बारे में मैंने अभी आप को बतलाया ही है कि 500 नम्बर जो सारे अंग्रेजी के थे, उन में से 100 नम्बर अंग्रेजी के अनिवार्य पर्चे के लिए रखे गये हैं, जिस का स्टेट्डड मैट्रिकुलेशन का होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात की जाच कराऊंगा कि यह पर्ची मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टेट्ड का है या नहीं। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का घ्यान इस और आकृष्टि किया जाएगा कि पर्ची कठिन है या सामान्य स्तर का, मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टेट्ड का है।

सरकार की यही नीति है कि कानून के मुताबिक कदम उठाये जायें, जिस की मिसाल मैंने अभी आप को दी है—अंग्रेजी

को कम किया जाये, विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में उसके नम्बर को कम किया जाय ताकि जो हिन्दी जानते हैं, जो हिन्दी के माध्यम से काम करना चाहते हैं, परीक्षा में बैठना चाहते हैं—उनकी किसी प्रकार की प्रसुविधा न हो।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्चे की जांच ये करेंगे या आप करेंगे। यह कौन देखेगा कि यह मैट्रिकुलेशन स्टेट्ड है का है या नहीं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्ची: यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है, वह इस की जांच करेंगे। आप की भावना उन तक पहुँचा दी जायेगी।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dhara-puram): Will the students coming from Tamil Nadu be allowed to write their UPSC examination in Tamil?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We support this demand.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is not a general question. The question is about the specific examination for selection of stenographers for the Central Government.

श्री हुक्म बच्चन कल्पाल (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा है—। आपने ता० 26 को सरकार को आदेश दिया था कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह मैटिकल कालिज के जो छात्र भूख हड्डाल कर रहे हैं, उस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे, लेनिक आज ता० 2 हो गई है ...

MR. SPEAKER: I left it to the Minister. If there is any solution, he should come forward with it.

श्री हुक्म बच्चन कल्पाल : उन की हालत चिन्ताजनक होती जा रही है, रात को डाक्टर उन को देखने के लिए जाता है। जब वे हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री से मिले तो उन को जान से मारने की घोंस दी गई। आप सरकार

से शोषण उत्तर दिलवाइये या जो नोटिस हम ने दिये हैं उन को स्वीकार कीजिये, जिस से कि हम उस पर चर्चा कर रहे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): They are committed to it. We have been told certain negotiations are going on and Mr. Khadilkar is also handling the matter. Let the Minister make a statement on what they are thinking.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ठीक बात कह रहे हैं

श्री दुकम चन्द्र कठवाय: उन का आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन है, इस लिए सरकार मुनना नहीं चाहती। जब वे और कदम उठायेंगे तब सरकार उत्तर देगी।
(Interruptions).

13.00 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I have written to you to allow me a couple of minutes to express our feelings on what we feel about what is happening in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Deo was allowed yesterday.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since then several developments have taken place that require a certain amount of airing at this moment. Last night I waited up to mid-night for Shri Jatti, the Governor of Orissa, to invite the leader of the Opposition Group, the Orissa Pragati Legislature Party, to form a government in Orissa, ten hours after he has proved in the Rajya Sabha election that he has a 17-vote majority in the legislature. The failure of the Governor of Orissa to do so could only be construed as a conspiracy to defraud the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a matter between the Governor and the MLAs of Orissa.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is a matter between the people and Parliament. Could it be that the telephone lines

between Delhi and Bhubaneswar are burning up tonight with high conspiracy with a view to discover how to cheat the Oriya people of their legitimate government?

MR. SPEAKER: How are we concerned with that? How is this Parliament concerned with this?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Parliament is the only body now concerned with this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is between the Governor and the MLAs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the Government in Orissa has fallen, if the Parliament is not concerned, who is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it come here? The Governor is there who can exercise his discretion.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The Governor is being pressurised by no less a person than the Congress President to order fresh poll after failing in engineering defection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, an hon. Member of this House, made a statement yesterday that there should be a fresh poll.... (Interruptions). Only $8\frac{1}{2}$ months ago the Congress had 48 members there. All of a sudden, it went up to 83 from 48. I suppose that took place because of Ayarams and Gayarams.... (Interruptions). Exactly the same situation exists today. If $8\frac{1}{2}$ months ago they were entitled to form a government, what sort of logic is there in today denying the other party an opportunity to form a government? For the Orissa ex-Chief Minister to talk about Tendu leaves while Maruti is being discussed in Parliament is, to say the least, somewhat thick. I would like to warn Parliament and this Government that if the institution of Governors in this country is going to be used in the fashion by the Home Minister and by the Prime Minister, the entire institution would have to be done away with.... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, on a point of order. When Shri Biswanatha Das resigned, the Congress Party had only 48 members out of 140. The defections were engineered by—(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: How is this a point of order? There is no point of order at all. I am not allowing it.

MR. SPEAKER: (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not sitting here to see who forms a Government, who does not form a Government, unless there is something unconstitutional. Who are we at this stage to come in.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before the House. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before the House. No question of point of order at all.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: As a protest, I walk out from the House.

Shri Surendra Mohanty then left the House.

(Interruptions).

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1633 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4347/73].

(ii) G.S.R. 28 published Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4338/73].

(iii) G.S.R. 62(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4347/73].

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1973, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4337/73].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1631 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 11(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 15(E) to 22(E) and G.S.R. 24(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 60(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4339/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL & INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O.

461 (Hindi and English (versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 162 dated the 13th January, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4336/73].

13 07½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 28th February, 1973, from the President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973."

13.08 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1973, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 1973, in the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir), Bill, 1972:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Twenty-third" substitute
"Twenty-fourth".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1972" substitute "1973".

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1973, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 1973, in the Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Twenty-third" substitute
"Twenty-fourth".
2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1972" substitute "1973".

13.10½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (THIRTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 1972, passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to, since a report was last made to the House on the 20th February, 1973.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development (Department of Industrial Development)—Industrial Licensing.

13.10 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of the Public Accounts Com-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

mittee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-fifth Report relating to Railways.

113.009 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 5th March, 1973, will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on the Motion regarding rise in prices to be moved by Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Samar Guha.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (4) General discussion on the General Budget for 1973-74.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, are you allotting any time for a discussion on the Privilege Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to take up as a Privilege Motion, he raised certain questions and I will have to listen to the Law Minister as to what he says. I will call him next week and then see what I can do in this matter. When Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra came to me, he said that he wanted only a few minutes to raise this question. I told him that he could do it because every Member who is not satisfied with the answer to a question, can raise it under Direction 115 or Rule 377. But if he wants to treat it as a question of privilege, then I will have to examine and also see what the Law Minister

says to the points that he has raised in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Yesterday the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he would fix a date for this purpose.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: In consultation with the hon. Speaker, a date will be fixed next week, because today is Friday, tomorrow is Saturday.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There was another pending matter. You had assured us that you would look into it and inform the House—that was regarding the odd relationship between the Malaviya Committee's Report and the Public Undertakings Committee. You had said that you would talk to the Chairman of the PUC and inform the House about it.

MR. SPEAKER: The letter from me has gone to the Chairman, and I very much hope that she will be able to meet me, and then I shall let you know.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The date which Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra was asking, is in connection with what the hon. Speaker said. You, Sir, wanted to hear the Law Minister and it is in that connection I have said that the date would be fixed in consultation with the hon. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Throughout I had been under the impression that he raised it in the ordinary way, but if he is raising it as a privilege motion...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have raised it under Rule 222....

MR. SPEAKER: When you said that you wanted three minutes, I allowed you. (Interruption).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For everybody's information I may say now that when I met you in the Chamber yesterday, I requested you that I wanted to raise it as a question of privilege. I told you so distinctly.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want that to be taken as a question of privilege, then I will have to examine it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please do it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised certain points in reply to Shri Shukla's statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have torn it to smithereens.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only according to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Why is the matter being referred to the Law Minister? You said that the Law Minister was being asked to look into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to be sure whether there is any question of legality about it or not.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: According to rules, it can be discussed here, but it cannot be referred to the Law Minister. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, if you want to treat it as a question of privilege, I will have to examine it. You said first that you wanted to raise it. I told you that I would send it to the Minister to explain. (Interruption). Now you are saying this. You have changed your position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Law Minister can also participate in the debate, but only as a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That too, if I allow it.

श्री हुकम चन्द चतुर्वाय (मुरेना) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां इतनी बार विशेष-विकार के सवाल आये हैं लेकिन कभी ऐसा नहीं हप्ता कि विधि मंद्री को भेजा हो। सारा मामला समिति को भेज दिया जाता है। इस बारे में तो आप को ही अधिकार है तय करने का। विधि मंत्री को भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: I expressly said that I would see whether it was in order or not. I specifically said on the very first day that I would allow him under Direction 115 or Rule 377. But now he says that he wants to treat the matter as a question of privilege. In that case, I will have to examine it. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): From the very inception, from the very beginning, it is a matter of privilege.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please read my communication, Sir. In such cases you must not delay it, because it causes serious misgivings in our mind. So we would plead with you, Sir, that this must be taken up with an urgency which it deserves.

SHRI P. K. DEO: When will you fix up the date, Sir?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the necessity to have a statement from the Government in regard to the developments in Orissa. They should take up at the very first opportunity next week to make such a statement. You, in your judgment, said, this Parliament has no right to sit in judgment over the functioning of a State Government. You are perfectly right. But, in the light of our past experience in Madhya Pradesh, we are saying this. In the case of the resignation of Mr. D. P. Mishra, who had not lost majority, his advice was accepted by the Governor. The House is apprehensive when so much time is taken by the Governor. The Governor said, he will take 48 hours. This sort of apprehension is there in our minds. The Ministry has resigned. It has lost its majority. It is the clear verdict of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): In this House, we

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

should not condemn the action of the Governor. If you say something about Madhya Pradesh, I can also say about Punjab. In Punjab, Congress was in majority. It was not allowed to form the Government there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a Constitutional matter. Governor is responsible to the President. Home Ministry is responsible in this House. I have not said this way or that way.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot bring in State matters. I have already told you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This House has the right to ask the Government to make a statement arising out of the resignation of the Chief Minister there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let him please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: For my knowledge, I want to ask this to you. Am I not perfectly entitled to ask the Government to make a statement arising out of the situation in Orissa due to the resignation of the Chief Minister and uncertain conditions prevailing there?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said what he wanted to say. Now, let him proceed on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether I am not within my right in raising this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving my opinion on it. He has already said what he wanted to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have raised a very important point by saying that you were not allowing me...

MR. SPEAKER: He has said already what he wanted to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am asking for my future guidance.

Now, I would call the attention of the House to another serious matter. Yesterday, the spokesman of the Finance Ministry had held a press conference and there they had made a very serious observation. First, I shall have to read it out and then I shall make my observations, and that is regarding the Pay Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: He must give notice to me first. Why does he avail of this opportunity? The hon. Minister has only announced the business of the House. But the hon. Member is bringing in other matters. Now, let him say something about the business of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want Government to make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please send something in writing first?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have already given you notice earlier, and you have allowed me. It is a serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: God help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The report in the Statesman is:

"Explaining the implications of the budget proposals here today, the spokesman of the Finance Ministry said, the amount of the deficit, Rs. 85 crores mentioned by Mr. Chavan was exclusive of the impact of the forthcoming Pay Commission's report; inclusive of the expenditure the Centre might have to incur as a result of the Commission's recommendations, the deficit was likely to reach Rs. 200 crores."....

MR. SPEAKER: How is that concerned with the announcement of the business of the House?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This impinges on the rights and privileges of one officer....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him bring forward a motion for the purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no question of any motion. If a statement is made by Government clarifying the position, there is no question of any motion. I am just going to make a request to Government to clarify the position.

What is the implication of this statement? The implication is this. Even the hon. Finance Minister only that he might have to come forward for sanction of Supplementary Demands for Grants, but the implication of this statement is that the recommendations of the Pay Commission will have some kind of ceiling, and it may be that the Pay Commission's recommendations will not exceed the ceiling of total expenditure of Rs. 115 crores; that means that Government are exerting pressure upon the Pay Commission not to exceed this ceiling. It is a serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for making regular speeches. I am not going to allow speeches now. He has availed of this opportunity to make long speeches. (Interruptions).

May I request the hon. Member to listen to me? Let him please listen to me. Let him not try to show excitement every time. After all, it is a question of himself and myself keeping ourselves in proper spirits and in proper mood. If he gets excited every time, he confuses others also. (Interruptions)

Will my dear professor have some patience? Will he listen to me? Or should I sit down? He does not want me even to explain something to him?

When the hon. Minister announces the business of the House, the hon. Member may just mention that he wants that certain other items also should be discussed, and that should be enough. But let him not make

speeches. This should not be taken as an opportunity for a regular debate. He may just make his suggestion and that is all. That is my request to him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wholly agree with your observation. I do not want to make any speech. In view of the apprehension that is being created by the statement of an officer of the Finance Ministry that the ceiling may not exceed Rs. 115 crores as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, this may be construed as an indirect pressure on the Pay Commission not to exceed that ceiling.

I want Government to make a statement clarifying the position, whether any communication was sent to the Pay Commission, or indirectly any pressure was brought to bear on the Commission, not to exceed the limit of Rs. 115 crores.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: How is it relevant to the proceedings of the House?

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : ग्राध्यक महोदय....
ग्राध्यक महोदय : इस बत्त में 377 की तहत श्री रघुरामेया ने जो अनाउंसमेंट किया है उस के बारे में मैम्बरों को बुला रहा हूँ। इस के लिए श्री समर गुह ने अपना नाम भेजा है इस लिए मैं ने उन को बुलाया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : मैंने पत्र भेजा है।

ग्राध्यक महोदय : आप का कोई पत्र नहीं आया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : मैं ने स्वयं पत्र डाला है और आप कहते हैं कि नहीं आया है। मैं सिर्फ दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

ग्राध्यक महोदय : कभी तो हम को तरीके से चलना चाहिए।

13.26 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILLRECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO
NOMINATE MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha, to the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

The motion was adopted.

13.27 hrs.

COAL MINES (TAKING OVER OF
MANAGEMENT) BILL*THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-
MANGALAM): I move for leave to

introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines with a view to ensuring rational and coordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I want to make it clear at the outset that I am not objecting on the principle. As a matter of fact, we are welcoming this measure. We want that there should not only have been takeover but there should have been nationalisation outright without payment of compensation. But since we are going to pass a legislation, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain infirmities which might be objected to.

The Ordinance was promulgated on 31st January, 1973. Since then a spate of limitations has come up because of the language that has been used in the Ordinance, most of which has been reincorporated in the Bill. When Parliament will be deliberating over this legislation, we should see that we do not give opportunities for litigations coming up to see that it is thwarted. We want the fulfilment of the objectives of this legislation.

I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three very salient features which have been striking us. I can tell you from my experience in the Calcutta High Court at least that because of ambiguities in language, a number of litigations come up and different courts and different judges have taken different views and different contentions are put forward.

Kindly see cl. 3(1) which says:

"On and from the appointed day, the management of all coal mines shall vest in the Central Government."

What is being vested is the management of all coal mines. 'Coal mine' has been defined in cl. 2(b). It means any coal mine. It is an exhaustive definition, not an inclusive definition. The hon. Minister will understand it much better than I do.

"'coal mine' means a mine in which there exists one or more seams of coal".

Therefore, to be a coal mine, there must be a seam of coal, at least one.

Kindly now see the definition of 'mine' in cl. 2(g). 'Mine' includes, among other things, a workshop. It may belong to the mine; it may belong to the colliery; it may not belong to the colliery.

If it is adjacent to a colliery, then it becomes for the purpose of the definition, a mine. But if it is intended to include a workshop in the definition of a mine, it cannot be a coalmine because of the definition. A workshop does not have a seam of coal. Therefore, if the intention is to take over the workshops, take them. I am not opposing that. But then you must change the definition of a coalmine altogether or change the definition of a mine.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Just two or three minutes. This is very important. What we want is a better piece of legislation. If I may say so. Nobody is infallible. I am asking the hon. Minister to consider this.

Then, kindly look into the aspect of power stations. Power stations are included in the mines. A power station is not a coalmine, although it is being included in the definition of mine.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you that, at this preliminary stage, you should not raise such points. Certain legal objections may just be pointed out, but if you want to go into the details, you can take them up at the time of consideration of the Bill.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, May I say one word if my hon. friend could bear with me? I would be extremely grateful to the hon. Member if he gives me all his suggestions. I have already written to all the trade union centres, requesting for their assistance in framing the provisions in the Act for nationalisation regarding the priorities. Even in this, we are by no means blind; there may be certain defects. I know the skill of the hon. Member in the legal field, for whatever side he appears, and he appears on various sides. I would request him to send his suggestions to me and we will look into them, and we will certainly do our best to get over the problems which are raised or any defect in the drafting of the Bill. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will give my amendments.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Let me make myself clear. We are far away from the amendments, because after leave has been given by the House there will be at least 10 to 15 days before the matter comes up for actual discussion. Long before that, I would like to have your suggestions. I do not want your sug-

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam] gestions at the stage of amendments because we may not have time at that stage to discuss them. This is not my personal property; it is the property of the country. You give me your suggestions to day or tomorrow. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not saying these things in a mood of criticism. I am trying to suggest that we should try to remove certain obvious lacunae in the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You had better give your suggestions to him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will send them. But one or two basic principles are involved here. They should be taken note of. I would not take more than two minutes. Kindly look at clause 7. I do not know—I will send my suggestions—whether you will have time to read, Mr. Minister.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is very unfair statement. Every single suggestion that comes from any Member of this House is given full consideration and weight by the Government and you have no ground or no basis to make such an insinuation.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Sir, here I may submit that the Minister has not replied to my communication since two months.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: That is not correct, because it depends on the character of the matter which has been raised. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात कही जाए उसकी रिपोर्ट को भी देखना चाहिए।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I hope he will reply to it now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There is only one point. Clause 7 provides for payment of compensation

and we object to it on principle. We know the Government is going to have it put through. Compensation is provided for taking over of coal mine and the coke oven plant. If they want to keep the provision for compensation, what are you doing with regard to workshops and power stations which do not fall within the definition of coalmines? It will be immediately challenged; it is being challenged. Why do you not get rid of these difficulties at this stage, rather than come with numerous amendments and modifications.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I was wondering whether the hon. Member was objecting to leave being granted. He has stated that he was not objecting to leave being granted. Perhaps it is not necessary for me to say anything at this stage beyond saying that I shall be grateful if he could give me in writing any suggestions for improving the language in the Bill. Of course if he wants to object, it is up to him..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is not the correct thing to say; I say I am not opposed to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of coal mines, pending nationalisation of such mines with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development of coal production and for promoting optimum utilisation of the coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

STATEMENT RE. COAL MINES
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1973.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Coal Mines (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4348/73.]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I bring a serious matter to the notice of the Hon'ble House, under Rule 377.

Sir, as reported by the *Hindustan Times* dated the 28th February, 1973 a ruling party MLA of Gujarat informed the party legislators in their meeting that one family had died because of starvation in his constituency. That constituency is a part of my Parliamentary constituency also.

I draw the attention of the Government to these reported deaths, caused by starvation and appeal to them to increase the supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities and rush them immediately to hard hit areas of Gujarat..

MR. SPEAKER: We shall resume discussion on the Railway Budget after Lunch. Every day, because many things arise, we shift our time after 1 p.m. and so our meeting after lunch also gets delayed. Government time, according to our calculations, is reduced. We have today to take up Private Members' business at the fixed hour. The result is that every day whatever we have decided in the

Business Advisory Committee gets upset. We have to bear this in mind.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after till Forty-Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after at Forty-nine Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now resume the general discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Ismail.

श्री शशि भूषण (बक्षण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में कुछ एम० एल० एज० को पटनायक ने घर में बन्द कर रखा है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह उन की रक्षा की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री दुष्मन अब्द कल्पाय (मुरेना) : वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है। अब वहां कोई सरकार नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां विरोधी दल को सरकार बनाने का अवसर दिया जाये, ताकि वह इस बात की जांच कर सके।

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1973-74—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ismail.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल किराया और टैक्स बढ़ाने की जो पढ़ति और तरीका चला आ रहा है, उस का इस साल के रेलवे बजट में भी अनुसरण किया गया है। इस बीच में जो जैनरल बजट रखा गया है, उस में भी इसी तरह टैक्स बढ़ाये गये हैं। यह सरकार सोशलिज्म और गरीबी हटाने के जिस लक्ष्य और आदर्श को सामने रख कर चलने का दावा करती है, रेलवे बजट और जैनरल बजट दोनों उस के विरोधी हैं।

जहां तक रेलवे बजट का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि इस में गरीबों के लिए किराया कम बढ़ाया गया है।

[श्री महम्मद इस्माइल]

और फस्ट क्लास का किराया ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग फस्ट क्लास में यात्रा करते हैं, उन में कम से कम 75 परसेंट तो रेलवे आफिसर्ज और गवर्नर्मेंट आफिसर्ज होते हैं। दूसरे लोग बहुत कम फस्ट क्लास में यात्रा करते हैं। जो बड़े लोग हैं, वे ज्यादातर हवाई जहाज से जाते हैं। इस तरह जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है, उस का असर गरीबों पर ही पड़ेगा।

इस देश में कुछ समय से—आजादी की सिल्वर जुबिली के बाद से—चीजों के दाम लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। हर एक आदमी जानता है, देश के लोग जानते हैं कि चावल से ले कर सलकड़ी, तेल, कोयला और चीनी सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और उस का बोझ उन पर पड़ रहा है। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि सरकार यह बात नहीं जानती है। भौजूदा हालत में रेल का किराया और फेट बढ़ाने का नतीजा क्या होगा? चीजों के दाम और बढ़ेंगे। सरकार कहती है कि वह दामों को बढ़ने से रोकेगी। लेकिन वह पच्चीस साल तक ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है। और न आगे कर सकती है (व्यवधान) सरकार की तरफ से यह पालिसी डिक्लेयर की जाती है, कि हमारा लक्ष्य सोशलिज्म है।

देश में अहिस्ता अहिस्ता जो यह फर्क है अमीर और गरीब का इस को हम मिटाने जा रहे हैं। अब इस बजट में क्या यह कहीं है? इस में तो गरीब के ऊपर 4 रुपया चीनी का दाम चढ़ा हुआ है और किराया बढ़ा कर उस के ऊपर वह और भार लाद दिया है। मिट्टी में वह पहले ही दबा है। सिर्फ सिर उस का ऊपर है। उस सिर को भी दबा दिया। यह जनता पर सीधा हमला है। इस बजट के अन्दर जनता पर सीधा हमला है। आप चाहे यह जितना भी कहें कि दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे देश की जनता उस पर एतबार नहीं करती है। वह यह समझ गई है कि हर साल बजट सैशन आएगा कुछ न कुछ देना गड़ेगा। बजट से पहले देना पड़ेगा।

और बजट के बाद उस के ऊपर और बढ़ेगा। जैसे सरकार ने पहले ही कोयले का दाम बढ़ा दिया है 6-7 रुपये हो गया है और अब यह टैक्स लगाने के बाद साड़े सात और आठ होने वाला है। यह आदत किस ने बनाई है? सोशलिज्म की बात जो लोग करते हैं उन्होंने यह आदत पैदा की है। देश की जनता में यह धारणा आप की पालिसी ने पैदा की है। मैं मिश्रा जी पर गुस्सा नहीं हूँ, मुझे उन की सारी पालिसी पर गुस्सा है। आप की पालिसी ने यह सर्वनाश किया है हमारे देश का और आप की पालिसी की वजह से गरीब पर यह मुश्किलें आ रही हैं। यह बजट उस का सबूत है। आप सोशलिस्ट स्टेट बनाने की बात करते हैं। मगर वर्कस के बारे में इस बजट के अन्दर मंत्री महोदय को एक भी लफज नहीं है। बल्कि उलटे मजदूरों को गालियां दी गई हैं कि उन को पेसे देने पड़े, उन की तनज्ज्वाह बढ़ी है, डीआरनेस एलानेस बढ़ाना पड़ा है इसलिए यह किराया बढ़ रहा है। और जो आप का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, उस में जो चोर बैठे हुए हैं उन का जिक्र नहीं किया है। अभी आप की रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने आर पी एफ के बारे में क्या लिखा है? चोरियों की क्या हालत है? रेलवे की प्रापर्टी पब्लिक की प्रापर्टी की क्या हालत है? मैं फिर कुछ देना चाहता हूँ। वैसे मंत्री महोदय को तो यह मालूम ही होगा कि क्या हालत हो रही है, 1968-69 में 36 लाख रुपये की चोरी हुई थी और 71-72 में वह बढ़ कर के 1 करोड़ 73 लाख हो गई है। इधर किराया बढ़ा और उधर चोरियों की रकम 1 करोड़ 73 लाख हो गई। इस बारे में एक लब्ज नहीं कहा। मगर मजदूरों के बारे में यह है कि उन को देना पड़ा। यह जो लेकर भाग गए हैं और जो चोरियां हो गई हैं उन को मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बताया। अभी हाल में 72-73 का 6 महीने का हिसाब बताया गया है, उसे मैंने देखा है, कि इन 6 महीनों में 1 करोड़ 13 लाख की चोरी हो चुकी

और 6 महोने भरी और बाकी हैं। उस में और भी ज्यादा चोरियां होंगी। इस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कहीं हैं और बक्से के बारे में कहा कि इन को इतना देना पड़ा। यह रेलवे बजट जो है उस में जनता और बक्से के अन्दर झाँड़ा लगाने की बात कही गई है। कहां तो बोस्टी की बात कही जाहिए थीं और कहां झगड़े की बात कही गई है। एक तो देना पड़ा है और पै कमीशन की रिपोर्ट निकलेनी तो और देना पड़ेगा। आप अपनी कमज़ोरियां और अपने दिवालियेपन को सेल्फ-क्रिटिकली नहीं देखते, उस की समाजोबना नहीं करते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue on Monday.

Now we take up Private Members' Business. There is a motion by Shri Parashar.

15:00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th February, 1973."

The motion was adopted

15:01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: LAND REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 8th December, 1972:

"This House calls upon the Central Government to recommend to all the State Governments to enact effective land reforms before the 26th January, 1973, through which the land monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants."

Before that, there is a formal amendment given notice of by Shri A. K. Gopalan. Would he like to move it?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I move:

"That in the Resolution,—
for "26th January, 1973"
substitute "30th May, 1973" (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the last occasion, Mr. Bhogendra Jha was on his legs. Is he here?... No, he is not here. Shri E. R. Krishnan.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution on Land Reforms moved by my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan.

I happened to read a series of articles which appeared in the *Times of India* published from Delhi from 26th October 1972, to 8th November 1972 on Land Reforms in our country. After reading them, I began to doubt whether land reforms in our country will ever succeed. If one looks at the performance of Uttar Pradesh, which has given three Prime Ministers to the country, in regard to land reforms and land ceiling, it is doubtful whether even by the end of 20th century the land ceiling programme will be vigorously implemented. It is reported that nearly 100 members of U.P. Legislative Assembly belonging to the ruling party own several hundred acres of surplus land. Though 2,02,000 acres of fallow land had been distributed to the landless Harijans in the State, the upper class sections of the society like the Brahmins, Ahirs, Thakurs and Yadavas by adopting threatening postures and unfair means had taken back the entire land and now they are cultivating the land. Some exemptions had been provided for in 1961 Land Ceiling Act, which during the past 11 years had been fully exploited by the rich land-lords for their personal aggrandisement. These 100 rich land-lords M.L.As. of the ruling party opposed tooth and nail the 1972 Land Ceiling Act.

There is a similar story in the State of Bihar also, where the land distributed to the Harijans had been confiscated by the wealthy land-owners on account of which nearly 13,143 cases had been instituted against them. It was anticipated that 10,00,000 acres of surplus land would become available if the land ceiling Act were to be implemented effectively. But under the old land ceiling act, only 5000 acres of surplus were made available and out of that 770 acres had been distributed to the landless. Even here, as I stated earlier, 13,143 cases had been instituted against the land-lords for misappropriating the distributed land. I came across another news item also in which one of the

Deputy Ministers of Bihar had said that adequate administrative machinery was not available for implementing properly the land ceiling Act.

In the year 1963, the Tenancy Reforms Act was passed in Rajasthan. Inspite of that, many rich land-owners, who were the back-bone of the ruling Congress Party indulged in fictitious transfers of land worth several crores of rupees, which were illegal according to the provisions of the Tenancy Reforms Act. Since the Ministers of the ruling party and also the top ranking leaders of the ruling party were involved in these shady transfers, an amendment to the 1963 Tenancy Reforms Act was passed by the Rajasthan Government which validated all such transfers made upto 31st December, 1969. Consequently, less surplus land was available for distribution of the landless. It is feared that there is no guarantee of implementing effectively the new land ceiling Act there. In Madhya Pradesh, the Ministers belonging to the ruling party are next only to the former Maharajas in the matter of owning vast acres of cultivable land. To circumvent the provisions of the land ceiling Act, there were any number of divorce petitions in the Courts in Hyderabad. The Central Government had to urge for radical land reforms in the Punjab. I would request the hon. Minister of State for agriculture to clarify this kind of incongruous situation prevailing in the country so far as the programme of land ceiling is concerned.

I would now refer to the unhappy position regarding ceiling on orchards. I do not know whether it will not take another hundred years for us to meet with success in regard to distribution of surplus land to the millions of landless in the country. Only in the State of West Bengal there is a ceiling of 6.92 acres on orchards. In all other States, the orchards have been included in dry land on which there is a ceiling of 54 acres in Himachal Pradesh, 54 acres in Haryana

and 45 acres in Bihar. I do not understand the logic of including fruit-bearing orchards in the dry land. In some State 5-member family is the basic unit for land ceiling and in some other an individual is the basic unit. In Rajasthan the land ceiling is 18 standard acres, in U.P. 15 to 18 standards acres, in Bihar 15, 18, 30, 37, 45—five categories of ceiling, in Himachal Pradesh, 27, 40, 50—three categories, in the Punjab, 17.5, 27.5—two categories, in Haryana 18, 27, 54—three categories, in Andhra Pradesh, 10 to 18, 15 to 27—two categories, in West Bengal, 17, 24—two categories and in Mysore, 10 standard acres. In each State there is a different yard-stick of land ceiling. Instead of adopting such various yard-sticks of land ceiling in the States, the best method is to fix a ceiling on agricultural income.

Last year in a paper circulated by the Planning Commission, it was mentioned that 440 lakh acres of surplus would become available for distribution among the landless poor and backward classes from people owing more than 20 acres and it would be distributed to 270 lakh landless poor in the country. It was also mentioned in this paper that the Government would initiate steps in that direction. But from what I have enumerated so far, and from the land ceiling acts passed by the States, it would be doubtful whether 44 lakh acres of surplus would become available. But, in reply to a question on 26th February 1973, the Minister of Agriculture stated that as a result of land ceiling acts, 10 lakh acres of surplus land became available for distribution among 5 lakh landless agricultural labour. I want to have correct information from the Minister of Agriculture—whether the Planning Commission is correct in its estimate or the Ministry is correct in giving such information to the House.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out the achievements of Tamil Nadu Government in land reforms and how my party, the ruling Dravida

Munnetra Kazhagam under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi is trying to match words with deeds in the matter of establishing an egalitarian society in the State. From 1947 to 1967, when the Congress Party was in power for 20 long years, the number of pattas given to the landless was just 1,11,443 and the total acreage was 2,70,755.35. But during six years of D.M.K. administration, from 1967 to 31st December 1972, 3,05,953 pattas had been given to the landless poor and Harijans and the acreage came to 6,05,035.88. Similarly, during 20 years of Congress rule in the State, 63,770 pattas and 26.73.88 cents of land were given to the poor for residential purposes and in six years of D.M.K. Government, from 1967 to 31.12.1972, 3,52,013 pattas and 11407.46 cents of land had been given to the poor, Harijans and such other backward class people for residential purposes. This achievement alone prompted Shri A. K. Gopalan, the mover of this Resolution, to pay his compliments to the D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu in the matter of vigorous implementation of land ceiling act. While the Central Government day in and day out talks about the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in the country, the D.M.K. Government ceaselessly acts in establishing it.

Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has in his recent Budget Speech introduced revolutionary changes in the pattern of administrative action in achieving the goal of socialism. He has stated that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Krishnan, one may congratulate the creditable achievements of the D.M.K. Government in this regard. But, please confine yourself to the scope of the Resolution.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: He has stated that the policy of the D.M.K. Government is that land should belong to the tiller of the soil. A number of measures of land reform have been enacted on this basis. For the protection of tenants who have been

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

cultivating the land of landowners for many years, a number of enactments have already been brought on the statute book. The Government of Tamil Nadu have also decided to bring forth a legislation to confer on these tenants the right to purchase the lands they cultivate from the landowners. The Chief Minister has also announced that this legislation will be brought forward in the current session of the Assembly. Besides, a Tenants Financing Corporation will be set up to assist the poorer tenants to make the purchase.

Before I conclude, I would say that if the Central Government want to bridge the gap between profession and practice, then they must ensure effective implementation of uniform and progressive land ceiling acts throughout the country. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to say that we have less than 95 minutes left for this discussion, which will include the time required for the Minister's speech as well as the reply of the hon. Mover of the resolution. I would, therefore, request the other speakers to be brief and to confine themselves if possible to five minutes each.

Now, Shri Bhogendra Jha. The hon. Member is not present. Then, Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He is also not here. Then, Shri Shivnath Singh.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jalnagar): I would not get a chance to speak, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I called his name, but he was not here. There is no time left now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Only for speaking on this resolution, I had come. If you would not permit me, I shall go. If you say that you would permit, then I shall remain; otherwise, I shall go. As you please, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I have called another Member. We shall see later.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (बांगुड़): उपायक जी लैंड रिफार्म्ज का मामला सदन में और

मदन के बाहर काफी चर्चा का विषय रहा है और माननीय श्री ए.० के० गोपालन जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रस्ताव भी यहाँ पर रखा है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी समझ में आता लैंड रिफार्म्ज एक बहुत ही बाहुड टर्म है, इन्होंने उस के सिफ़े एक ही आस्पेक्ट को—लैंड सीलिंग को यहाँ पर रखा है। यदि रिफ़े लैंड सीलिंग हो जाये—काश्तकार कितनी जमीन काश्त कर सकता है उस के लिए सीलिंग हो जाय तो उस से लैंड-रिफार्म नहीं हो सकता है। इस के अन्दर और भी बहुत सी प्रोबलम्ज हैं, यदि उन सब के लिए कुछ न कुछ कर सकें तब लैंड रिफार्म हो सकता है। जैसे कसोलिडेशन का मामला है। आज हम सीलिंग रख रहे हैं, लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे टुकड़े काश्तकारों के हाथ में हैं, उस की तरफ नहीं देखते हैं, उनका कन्सोलिडेशन नहीं होता है तो काश्तकार को जितनी पैदावार करनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं कर सकता है।

इसी तरह से सब-लैटिंग का सवाल है। ऐसे काश्तकार जो खुद काश्त नहीं कर सकते, वे अपनी जमीनों को सब-लेट कर देते हैं। मेरी मान्यता तो यह है कि जमीन पर अधिकार उस का होना चाहिये जो खुद काश्त करे। विभिन्न प्रान्तों के कानूनों में जो सब-लैटिंग का कानून है उस को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये सब-लैटिंग का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। जमीन उस के पास होनी चाहिये जो उस को खुद काश्त करे। इस समय विभिन्न प्रान्तों के कानूनों में कल्टीवेटर की जो डिफीशन है, वह डिफेक्टिव है, जब तक उस डिफेक्टिव डिफीशन को हम इम्प्रूव नहीं करेंगे तब तक लैंड रिफार्म की दिशा में हम कारगर कदम नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों को फाइनेंस करने का सवाल है जो लैंड रिफार्म के अन्तर्गत आता है। मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि सिफ़े एक ही प्लाइन्ट को टच कर के समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती, हमें सभी मामलों को सामने रख कर काम करना चाहिये। जैसा कि गोपालन जी ने

26 जनवरी की डेंट रखी थी तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारें जो हैं उनका कमिट्टीमेंट है कि जल्दी से जल्दी लैंड सीलिंग बिल लायेंगी और अलग अलग प्रान्तों में ला भी रही हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि लैंड सीलिंग के जो कानून बन रहे हैं उनका असर क्या होगा ? आज लैंड सीलिंग के कानून में सीलिंग चाहे कितनी ऊँची रखे लेकिन उसको इप्स्लीमेंट करने की शक्ति और कार्यक्षमता जो है वह व्यूरोक्रेंसी में ही है और उस व्यूरोक्रेंसी तथा सरकार में वही लोग हैं जो कि एक आम आदमी की फीलिंग से टच नहीं होते हैं । उनके लिए वे कमिट्टेड नहीं हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि लैंड सीलिंग और लैंड रिफार्म्स के जितने भी कानून हों उनको इप्स्लीमेंट करने के लिए एक खाम बजास तैयार करें जिसमें कि वे लोग हों जोकि गांवों के हैं, जो लैंडलेस हैं और जोकि उनकी भावनाओं को समझ सकते हैं । ऐसे कर्मचारियों के हाथ में यदि आप लैंड रिफार्म्स के काम को सौंपें तभी उसका कुछ नतीजा सामने आ सकता है वरना आज की स्थिति में व्यूरोक्रेंसी में उन्हीं परिवारों के लोग आते हैं जोकि लैंड रिफार्म्स को होने देना नहीं चाहते हैं । आज उसमें ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि बड़ी बड़ी जमीनों को अपने कब्जे में किए हुए हैं और एनकेनप्रकारेण उस जमीन को अपने कब्ज में बनाए रखना चाहते हैं । इसलिए जब तक आप इन कानूनों को इप्स्लीमेंट करने के लिए कमिट्ट भरीनीरी नहीं लायेंगे तब तक कोई भी कारण दबाव उठाने वाला नहीं है । इसको तरक सरकार का पूरा ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

राजस्वान और दूसरे प्रान्तों में यांची शताब्दि के बर्ष में बहुत से शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइब लोगों को जमीनें एलाट की गई लेकिन आज तक भी उन लोगों को उन जमीनों का कब्जा नहीं मिल सका है ? वे लोग जो कि समाज में अपना असर रखते हैं वे अपनी जमीनों से पांच विद होना नहीं

चाहते हैं । सरकार को चाहिए कि उन लोगों को उन जमीनों का कब्जा दिलाए ।

इस संबन्ध में एक सवाल और भी बहुत अहम है । बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ वह इन कानूनों से भी अहम है । जब तक हमारा माइन्ड इस मामले में साफ नहीं होगा तब तक हम कुछ भी नहीं कर सकेंगे कि जमीन पर हम कितना प्रेशर रखना चाहते हैं । इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है । आज जितने भी प्रोग्रेसिव नेशन्स हैं वहां पर लैंड पर कम से कम प्रेशर होता है जहाँ लैंड पर जितना प्रेशर ज्यादा है वह बैंकवर्डनेस की निशानी है । इसलिए लिए हमें इस बात को तय करना पड़ेगा कि कितना प्रसेटेज प्रेशर हम जमीन पर रखना चाहते हैं और एक्स्कलजिवली उसको लैंड पर ही रखना चाहते हैं । आज समाज में ऐसे बहुत आदमी हैं जो कि खेती के अलावा दूसरे धर्दे करते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं और नाम माल के लिए ब्लैक मनी को ब्लाइट करने के लिए उस पर कब्जा रखना चाहते हैं । हमारे बित मंत्री महोदय ने एप्रीकल्चरल इनकम को शोड़ा सा टच करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । जब तक अब इनकम के साथ में एप्रीकल्चरल इनकम को टैक्सेविल नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है (ध्यवधान) जब तक एप्रीकल्चरल इनकम को हम उसकी टैक्सेविल लिमिट में नहीं लाते हैं तब तक लैंड रिफार्म्स का काम नहीं हो पायेगा । जो वे ऐसे वाले आदमी हैं वह जमीन पर बराबर कब्जा बनाये रखते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ यह जो लैंड रिफार्म्स का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है वह एकांशी है, सर्वांगीण नहीं है हमको इसे सर्वांगिग दृष्टि से देखना पड़ेगा जिसमें कल्टीवेट की डैफलीशन का सवाल है सबलैंटन का मामला है उसमें हम क्या करना चाहते हैं सीलिंग का तो एक आस्पैक्ट है । देहातों में तो वैसे भी सीलिना अपने आप होती जा रही है । आज यदि किसी आदमी के पास 50 बीघे जमीन है और उसके पांच लड़के हैं तो वैसे भी दस दर बीघे जमीन ही रहनी है । आटोमैटिक

[श्री विराज नाथ ठिक्की]

सीलिंग अपनेप्राप्त ही जातीहै। इसलिए जबतक आप दूरे मैत्री लैंड रिकार्ड्स हे नहीं लायेंगे, विनोड गोपन को फैक्नोशन तय नहीं करेंगे और कमिट्टी भूरोकेरी नहीं होगी कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए नवतक कारगर सुधार नहीं हो सकते हैं।

डॉ. लक्ष्मीनाथ गांधे (मंदसौर) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अराजा संगोष्ठी प्रस्तुत करते हुए कि जो भी सोमा निर्धातिर को जाये और जो भी भूमि प्राप्त को जाये इन कानूनों के जरिए उसको दिसम्बर, 1973 तक उन लोगों में जो भूमिहीन हैं, विशेषकर हरिजन आदिवासी, खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर, गरोड़ वांग के लोग और मिलिट्री के रिटायर्ड लोगों को प्रार्थितका के क्रम में लेकर उस भूमि को उन में वितरित कर दिया जाये। जहां तक लैंड रिकार्ड्स का सम्बन्ध है, और उसके लिए बनने वाले कानूनों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी न किसी रूप में भूमि सोमा के पुनर्निर्धारण हेतु कानून इस वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में देखने में आये हैं। उन के जरिए जो भूमि को सोमा है कि किस व्यक्ति के पास कितनी भूमि रहे उसको घटाने का क्रम निरन्तर चलता जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में यदि 20 एकड़ी की सोमा तो मध्य प्रदेश में 18 एकड़ी, पंजाब में 18 एकड़ी, तो आनंद में 10 एकड़ी—इप्रहार से अन्य अलग प्रदेशों में आज अब तो सोमायें बनाकर, उसको निरन्तर घटाकर इस प्रकार को स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है फिर तो छोटा किसान हो या नुठ जो वे किसान की परिमाणामें आते हों उनमें एक प्रहार को अनिवार्यता का बातचरण पैदा हो गा है। वे नहीं समझते कि इस प्रहार से सोमा कम करने को भी कोई सोमा रखेगी या नहीं। इसके कारण आज उत्पादन भी जो उत्तिष्ठीति से बह कर सकते हैं उस में गिरावट आई है। जहां तक लैंड रिकार्ड्स के जरिए भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिलने का प्रश्न है वह तो बहुत दूर रहा, कई बार सरकार की तरफ से कहा

जाता है कि इन कानूनों से हमें लाखों एक जमीन प्राप्त होने वाली है लेकिन वह होती नहीं है। चाहे जमीन की सीमा कितनी ही क्यों न बदा दी जाये। यदि वितरण व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण है तो उसका कोई लाभ न होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने प्रदेश का ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर लाखों एकड़ी भूमि वितरण के लिए पड़ी हुई है लेकिन सरकार की नियन्त्रिता के कारण भूमिहीनों में वह जमीन वह बटी नहीं। उन लोगों को जो पट्टे दिये जाते हैं वह ऐसी भूमि के दिए जाते हैं जिन पर पहले से कोई दूसरा काबिज होता है और उनको बेदखल करना भी कठिन होता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल नारा देने से ही भूमि सुधार का काम होने वाला नहीं है। मध्य रेग्यूले में तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में भी प्राप्त यही स्थिति है।

हमारे कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने इन सदन में बड़े जोर-गोर के साथ घोषणा की थी कि अनाज के मामले में हमारा देश आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और बाहर से हम को अनाज मांगने को आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी बल्कि अन्य देशों को हम कुछ एकप्रैट भी कर सकेंगे। परन्तु एक सूची के अन्तके ने सरकार की जो हालत की है वह सब के सामने है। आज सरकार चारों तरफ देख रही है कि दूसरे देशों से अनाज आये तो उस को यहां पर वितरित किया जाये। सरकार द्वारा हरित कांति के नामे के बाइजूद तथा अनेकों सिवाई परियोजनाओं की घोषणा के बाद भी आज महाराष्ट्र में सिवाई का प्रतिशत 8 प्रतिशत है तो मध्य प्रदेश में 7 प्रतिशत होगा और राजस्थान में 6 प्रतिशत भी सिवाई का रक्का प्राप्त नहीं होता है। अनेक प्रदेशों में सिवाई की यही स्थिति है तो फिर लैंड रिकार्ड्स की बात करना कहां तक उचित है। निसानों को मिलने वाली जो सुविधायें हैं वे ठीक समय पर मिलें, उन को जहां मिलें, खाद और पच्चा

बीज मिले, लेकिन उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई गारन्टी नहीं है और न कोई व्यवस्था ही है। खेतों के लिए किसान अच्छा बीज चाहता है लेकिन उसको वह बीज यदि दिया भी जाता है तो वह उस समय दिया जाता है जबकि वह वास्तव में अपनी कसल बो चुका होता है। काले बाजार से अधिक भाड़ पर वह बीज लेता है। सरकार को इस बात के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि ठोक समय पर उस को यह सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

जहां तक बैंकिंग की सुविधा का सबाल है, कहा जाता है कि छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर बैंक खोल कर पांच एकड़ तक किसानों को ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं लेकिन वास्तव में इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं आज भी किसानों को नहीं मिल रही हैं। उनको बैंकों से किसी प्रकार की बांधित सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। यदि कहीं कुछ मिलती भी है तो पांच या चार एकड़ वाले किसानों को बीस-बीस चक्कर लगाने के बाद कभी जमानत के लिए और कभी किसी काम के लिए लगाने पड़ते हैं और उसके बाद भी कभी कभी ऋण नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म की बात है यह केवल नारा मात्र हो रहे बल्कि वास्तविक भूमि सुधार के साथ साथ आज जो लाखों गरीब आदिवासी, हरिजन भूनिहीन हैं उनको भी भूमि मिल सके।

एक और नेता निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि की भूमि के साथ साथ लाखों एकड़ भूमि बन की है जिस के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने पहुंच देने की बात कही है लेकिन वहां के बनवासी उखाड़े जा रहे हैं, उनकी आपादियां जलाई जा रही हैं और उनको भूमि से बेदखल कर दिया जा रहा है। कृषि मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि यह तो राज्य सरकार का मामला है लेकिन जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म की बात है, छोटे लोगों को सुविधायें देने की

बात है तो उनको साचना चाहिए कि कौन सा सरकार भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी क. इन को किस प्रकार अमल में ला रहा है। और यदि उस प्रदेश की सरकार कर्तव्य से पीछे हटती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसे करवाना चाहिए।

जहां तक मैंने बतायां महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और गुजरात में सिवाई सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। वहां ये सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए और जो लाखों एकड़ भूमि पड़ी है वितरण करने के लिये वह आदिवासियों, हरिजनों में ठीक समय पर वितरित हो सके इस के लिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दे। साथ ही छोटे किसानों को कटिनाईयों को अगर आप हल करेंगे तभी इन भूमि सुधार कानूनों का कुछ उपयोग हो सकेगा। अन्यथा यह कानून की परिमाणा तक ही सीमित रहेंगे और उन का कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा। फिर चाहे इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव और संशोधन पर चर्चा हो तो भी उसका कोई प्रयत्न न रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I keep on receiving slips from Members who want to speak on the subject. Either they co-operate by confining themselves to five minutes or some of them may have to forego their chance to speak that is only way by which we can contain the discussion within the time-limit. Not more than five minutes each. Mr. Naik.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I called you; you were not here; even so I will give a chance later on....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not well.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can I call you later, then?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): If I am given a chance later on, I am most willing to accommodate him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you later; I only wait to accommodate Mr. Jha, because his not well. But I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Jha that I would go out of my way to accommodate you because somebody mentions that you are not well. I would like to draw your attention to the rules. When a Member's name is called and he is not here, then he may not have the right to speak again. Of course the discretion of the Chair is always there. Now, kindly speak. And be brief, please.

श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा (जयनगर) : उपायक्ष महोदय भूमि सुधार का सबाल आज इस दौर में आ गया है कि कोई विरोध नहीं कर रहा है। जो हृदय से विरोधी हैं वह भी व्यक्ति या दल दिल खोल कर के विरोध नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए भूमि सुधार के ग्रीचित्य पर बोलने का सबाल नहीं है। सबाल है कि कारगर भूमि सुधार जो प्रस्ताव में हो वह नागू कैसे होगा इस के साथ दो बातें हैं। पहली बात तो यह कि जो शासक दल ने समाजवाद का नारा दिया और उस से जो भ्रम पैदा हो रहा है तो यह कोई समझते हैं कि हम समाजवाद कर रहे हैं। तमिलनाडु की सरकार भी समाजवाद कर रही है, माननीय वित्त मंत्री का बजट भी समाजवाद का विरोध नहीं करेंगे। तो ऐसी स्थिति में भूमि का वितरण इस सिद्धान्त के आधार पर हो कि सेल्फ कल्टिवेटिंग टेनेसी बाद में कायम हो यानी जो खुद जोतने वाला है वह जितनी जमीन अपने आप जोत सकता है उतनी जमीन की मिलियत उन को रहे। इस आधार पर अभी भी देश के कम ही राज्यों में इस के नजदीक कोई कानून बना है। कुछ हृद तक केरल में कुछ आनंद्धा का कानून या जिस में कुछ गुंजायश भी कछ बगाल में भी हुआ

था। लेकिन उन सभी जगहों में बड़े भू-स्वामियों के बेचने की अभी भी गुंजायश है, खासकर बगाल में और आनंद्धा में। वाकी राज्यों के कानून को कारगर कहना सही नहीं होगा। महाराष्ट्र का कानून पारित होना या न होना बेकार सा ही है क्योंकि उस कानून के जरिए भू-स्वामियों के पास पूरी जमीन रह जाएगी। इसलिए उस को पारित करना या न करना बेकार है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हम फिर आगृह कर सकते हैं सरकार से कि क्या भारत सरकार यह हिम्मत करेगी कि जो उन के दल की, अखिन-भारतीय कांग्रेस कमटी की, 9 सदस्यों समिति ने सिफारिश की थी, उस आधार पर अभी भी विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि सुधार कानूनों में संशोधन करेंगे। उस कानून को लागू कैसे किया जाय इस पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। मेरा कहना है कि जो प्रशासन का यन्त्र है उस के जरिये से यह लागू नहीं हो सकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि जो बड़े अफसर हैं वे अधिकतर बड़े भू-स्वामियों के घरों के लड़के हैं, और दूसरे यह की गांवों में बड़े भू-स्वामियों की जो हजारों साल की परम्परा चल रही है वह बदस्तुर है। शोषण करने वाला वही परिवार, वही परिवार सूदखोरी करता है, वह परिवार गांव के निर्धन लोगों पर आतंक कायम किए हुए हैं, और साथ ही ऐसे परिवार के लोग ऊंची जाति के हैं, इसलिए सामाजिक शोषण भी वही परिवार करता है। तो सामाजिक शोषण, सूदखोरी और भूमि को शोषण, यह तीनों बातें मिली हुई हैं। इसलिए कानून भूमि सुधार का केवल अफसरों के जरिए लागू किया जाय तो लागू नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि सभी भूमि सुधार कानूनों में लोकप्रिय समितियों को कानूनी अधिकार दिए जाएं, स्टेट्यूरी नान-आफिशियल कमटी ज कायम की जायें जिन्हें दंडित करने का अधिकार हो और जांच कर के भूमि के वितरण में सहायता देने का भी अधिकार हो।

अम्भी कुछ राज्यों में यह बात आयी, आनंद में भी यह बात थी, और यह भी एक कारण है कि आनंद के बड़े भू-स्वामियों ने पूरे राज्यों को अग्नि दाह में ज्ञोक देने का निर्णय किया, और वही कम वहां चल रहा है। लेकिन केरल में भूमि सुधार कानून पर कुछ अमल हो रहा है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अम्भी भी वहां यह कानून कड़ाई से लागू किया जायगा, और माननीय गोपालन साहब अपना प्रभाव काम में लायेंगे जिस से गैर-सरकारी समितियों को जो कानूनी अधिकार है उन को पूरा कारगर बनाया जाय। केरल में अगर सौ०पी०ा०म० सहयोग दे तो वहां कारगर तरीके से भूमि सुधार कानून को लागू किया जा सकता है। इस के बारे लागू नहीं होगा।

दूसरा पहलू यह है कि जो भूमि के जो उने बाले हैं वह जब तक नहीं अड़ेंगे तब तक कोई अनुसर अगर ईमानदार भी होगा, कानून को लागू नहीं कर सकता। अम्भी यह होता है कि अगर काश्तकार अपने अधिकार के लिये प्रड़ते हैं तो पूरा शासन यन्व उन का दमन करने में लग जाता है। और आप ने सुना होगा मेरे ही क्षेत्र में सात हमारे साथियों का एक ही जगह मर्डर कर दिया गया। यह राजनीतिक हत्यायें एक साथ हुई और हत्या करने वाले जासक दल के हैं, एक उनमें से डेलीगेट चुना गया था और एक अम्भी भी बिहार में डिप्टी स्पीकर है। जनसंघ और सिडीकेट के लोग भाग कर वहीं पहुंच गये। तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि वया सरकार आज इस बात के लिये आम लोगों का आत्मावान करेगी कि भूमि सुधार कानून को लागू करने में मदद करे? अगर यह नहीं होगा तो बिना गांव के संगठन के यह कानून लागू नहीं हो सकता। जन-आनंदोलन को अगर सरकार सहयोग न दे तो कम से कम दमन का रास्ता तो न ले, उन को कुचलने की कोशिश न करे पुलिस द्वारा यह मेरा निषेद्दन है।

भूमि सुधार कानून के सही रूप से पालन कराने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। बोट लेने के लिये आप ने भाषण दे दिये कि जमीन का बटवारा करेंगे और उस दिशा में भू-सुधार कानून भी बनाया लेकिन उस पर अमूल नहीं होता है। बड़े भू-स्वामियों को बच निकलने के तरीके आपके कानून में चिल ही जाते हैं। जब तक आप जनता का सहयोग इस कानून के लागू करने में नहीं आमत्रित करेंगे, गैर-सरकारी समितियों को कारगर नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आप ने देखा कि आनंद में क्या हुआ? जितने भी योक व्यापारी थे बड़े बड़े भू-स्वामी थे, चोर बाजारी करने वाले लोग थे, उन्होंने सभी कार्यालयों को जसा दिया, खास कर वह कार्यालय जहां उन ही पकड़ हो सकती देश के और हिस्सों में यह हो सकता है। इस-लिये सरकार को भू-सुधार कानूनों को कारगर तरीके से लागू करना है, तभी देश में शान्तिपूर्वक भूमि सुधार कर सकते हैं। मेरा निषेद्दन है कि सरकार इस काम में विलम्ब न करे। 26 जनवरी तो ब्रोट गई लेकिन अगले जून के महीने तक इस का अभियान चला कर लागू किया जाय जिस से गांवों में जनताविक बातावरण पैदा कर सकें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the land ceiling resolution which Shri A. K. Gopalan has brought is of topical interest and will affect a large number of people. As far as the party line is concerned, we are very clear as to what exactly is implied by the land ceiling. I do not know about some people who may be having any doubts. The popular press has been very loud in crying hoarse about this lobby and that lobby—the kulak lobby etc. I do not know about the lobbies. But as far as the manifesto of the Congress Party is concerned, I think there is nothing which contradicts at least in spirit though not in from what Mr. Gopalan has to say about it.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

The land ceiling is a must and we are committed to it as a party. While we are well-versed with the election manifesto of the ruling party, which puts it at anywhere between 10 and 18 acres, I have not been able to see what is the relationship between the language spoken by a people and the crop grown in a particular State, a question which I have asked and to which I am yet to get a satisfactory answer. Why should there be variations in the ceilings on land because of the linguistic differences between the people. In Belgaum, according to what has been announced, the ceiling is going to be 10 standard acres while in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra, within a few feet of the boundary of Mysore, it is different. To put it sarcastically, what is the relationship between the language and the land ceiling? Should it not depend upon the agricultural conditions? Here I would draw attention to the recommendations of the Raj Committee which suggested that the entire country should be divided into suitable agricultural tracts. If there is going to be any rationale behind the land ceiling, whatever be the ceiling which we are going to apply, it has to base itself of the agricultural tracts, as recommended by the Committee on Direct Taxes for the purpose of assessment of tax on agricultural holdings. I think a certain amount of basic rethinking on this subject would be helpful, if not instantly at least in the near future.

Then, coming to the Mysore Land Ceilings Bill,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should the Mysore Land Ceiling Bill come here?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: All right: I will not name the State. The provisions of a State Bill on land ceiling....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should State Bills come here at all?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: By the accident of birth, I belong to a particular State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are certain constitutional limitations on such discussion of State subjects.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: A State has prescribed a ceiling of about 10 standard acres. It is not very relevant to certain areas. In the densely populated western coast, if a person owns 10 acres not even standard acres, he will be a rich man. Therefore, while the spirit of the legislation is good, the essential ingredient should be the principle of self-cultivation. In the past we have committed certain costly mistakes. In respect of collectivisation of land we have not been very successful. Under these circumstances, the principle of self-cultivation, which is an ingredient, has got to be given paramount importance.

Lastly, if we go through the draft outline of the First Five Year Plan, with which the late Shri Pitambar Pant was associated, it was suggested that the management of land should be entrusted to people knowing agriculture. There was also mention of land management legislation, about classifying cultivation into categories of A, B, C & D. What has happened to it? Now the land revenue machinery looks after everything, including the maintenance of law and order and conducting of elections. For the last 15 years we have been crying hoarse that agricultural experts should be in charge of land legislation and land revenue matters. Till now we have not taken any conclusive decision on this. I would say that something decisive should be done in this connection during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

श्री अनादिचरण बोध : (जाजपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में माननीय संदर्भे श्री गोपालन ने जी प्रस्ताव रखा है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा प्राइंट उठाया है लेकिन आज जो परिस्थिति इस देश में है

उस को देखी हुर उस से बहुत ज्यादा काम बनने वाला नहीं है। जमीन एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिस की वजह से अक्सर अंडे होते हैं। अगर देखा जाय तो जितने भी किमिल या सिवलि केसेज़ होते हैं उन में से १० परसेट जमीन के होते हैं। जमीन हनारे देश में एक शायिक मूल्यत वस्तु है। इस लिये प्रावधानक है कि जमीन के बारे में नये ढंग से कोई रिकार्ड किया जाये। कांग्रेस की डिनांड भी रही है कि “लैंड टु दि टिलर”। यह बात आज ही नहीं कही गई बहुत दिनों से कही जा रही है और इन किया जाना चाहिये।

आज हर जगह मंग की जा रही है कि जमीन की सीलिंग लगाई जाये, लेकिन उस से कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है। सीलिंग के बाद जहां कहुं भी लोगों को जमीन मिली है, जिस स्टेट में भी इन का कानून बना है, वहां पर किसी को भी अच्छी जमीन नहीं मिली है। हमेशा लोगों को खराब जमीन ही दी जाती है। और अगर कहुं अच्छी जमीन दी भी जाती है तो इतना छोटा टुकड़ा दिया जाता है कि उस से उन का गुजारा नहीं हो पाता है। इतनी कम जमीन देने का क्या कायदा है। उस से थोप लोगों की गंरीबी को नहीं मिटा सकेंगे। इसलिये इस मामले में बड़े ढंग से प्लैनिंग कर के काम करना चाहिये।

सब से प्राजिटिव प्रश्नों वे इस बारे में यह है कि गांव बालों को गांव में ही जमीन मिलनी चाहिये और वहां पर जो रेकार्ड आफ राइट है उस को खस्त कर देना चाहिये। गांव की सारी जमीन गांव की होनी चहिये और गांवों की प्लैनिंग गांवों में होनी चाहिये। वह प्लैनिंग ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि एम्प्लायमेंट अपार्चु-निटीज गांव में ही मिले। इस में कुछ हद तक स्टेट मदद करे और कुछ गांव बाले खुद करें। मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट

की जो भी रेवेन्यू होती है उन का ६० परसेट गांवों को जाना चाहिये। जब इस तरह से होगा तभी ठीक से काम हो सकेगा।

आज जमीन को ले कर बहुत से आदमी बरबाद हो जाते हैं। इस समय ज्यादातर जमीन पूरीपतियों के हाथों में हैं या पालिटिशन्स के हाथों में हैं। जब भी जमीन के मामले को ले कर कोई केस होता है और पुलिस से मदद मांगी जाती है तो वह नहीं मिलती है। बर्योंक मदद देने वाले आखिर कौन होते हैं। वह या तो पुलिस होती है या मजिस्ट्रेट होता है और यह लोग ज्यादातर जमीन बाले होते हैं। वह नहीं चाहते कि किसी को भी जमीन दी जाये। वह कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाल लेते हैं कि जमीन उन के हाथ से न जाये और उन के ही हाथ में बनी रहे।

मेरे पास समय अधिकार नहीं है, इन-लिए मैं दो एक प्लाइट प्राप्त के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आज सब गांवों में मर्मलेडरी मौजूद है। जब तक वह लोग गांव में रहेंगे तब तक किसी को भी जमीन देने से कोई फा दा नहीं होगा। आप जो भी जमीन देंगे उस को मनीलेडर्स लोग पैसा दे कर खरीद लेंगे और उन के पास वैसी की बैसी जमीन वर्षी नहीं। मान लीजिये आज किसी के पास पांच एकड़ की छोटी सी होलिंग है और दस एकड़ की सीलिंग लगी हुई है। उस को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह किसी दूसरे से पांच एकड़ जमीन और ले ले। इस तरह से वह अपने पास और जमीन ले ले देंगे हैं और दूसरे लोग बेजमीन के हो जाते हैं। जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है तो वह सिक्योरिटी दें और गांव की जमीन गांव में ही रह जाये। इस के लिये प्राप्टी राइट को ठीक करना होगा। जब इस तरह की प्लैनिंग होगी तभी ठीक से काम हो सकेगा।

श्री विजूति चिंध (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरा नाम पुकारा था। मैं किसी जरूरी काम से बाहर चला गया था।

श्रीमती सहोवराजाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने भी बोलने का प्रबंध दिया जाये।

श्री मूलबन्द डाला (माली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस प्रस्ताव पर हुई बहम का उत्तर माननीय कृषि मंत्री, श्री शिन्दे, वडे वडे आँकड़ों के साथ देंगे और बतायेंगे कि हम ने इस प्रकार देश में जमीन का वितरण कर दिया है, सब राज्यों में वडे प्रगतिशील कानून बना दिये गये हैं और हमें वडो भारी संफतता मिली है, आदि। मैं उन के उत्तर को जानता हूं। लेकिन मैं वडी नम्रता के साथ उन से इतिकाक नहीं करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि वह यह बात उन गांवों में जा कर कहें जहां भूमिहीन लोग रहते हैं। आज हमारे देश में गरीब आदमियों की स्थिति बड़ो दिनायी है। उन को जमीन एलाट नहीं हो पाती है, और आगर हो जाये, तो वे उस का कब्जा नहीं ले सकते हैं और आगर वे कब्जा ले भी ले, तो वह उन से वापिस ले ली जाती है।

आज जमीन एलाट करने वाली आवंटन समितियों में भ्रष्ट अधिकारी बैठते हैं। वे निष्ठावान और सेवाभावी नहीं होते हैं और उन में गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाने की भावना नहीं होती है। सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि राज्यों के कानूनों में कभी या गलती होने के कारण जो जमीनें गलत ग से हड्डप ली गई हैं उन कानूनों को रेट्रासपेक्टिवी लाग कर के उन जमीनों को वापिस ले लिया जाये। एलाटमेंट कमेटीज में एम० पीज० सेवाभावी और कमिटिड लोग शिड्यूल कास्ट और लेबर क्लास के लोग ज्यादा होने चाहिए।

इस वक्त कमेटी में एम० एन० ए० प्रवान, तहसीलदार, बो०डी० और एक शिड्यूल कास्ट्स का आदनी होता है। हरित्रों को उस में ज्यादा रिप्रेजेनेशन दिया जाना चाहिए और बेतिहरों के प्रतिनिधि भी रखे जाने चाहिए। पुलिस को भूमि हीनों को जरीन का कठजा दिलाने में मदद करनी चाहिए।

आज-कल भूमि के आवंटन का प्रसीजार यह है कि गरीब आदमी अपने घर से पंद्रह कोस जाता है बस पर चार रुपये सुन्दर करता है। वहां पर उस को पर्चा मिलता है। दरब्यास्त लिखने के लिए पेटीशन राइटर उस से दो रुपये ले लेता है। फिर पटवारी उस से यह लिखने के लिए पांच रुपये ले लेता है कि यह भूमिहीन है। इसके बाद वह तहसीलदार के दरबाजे पर जाता है। श्री शिन्दे को लुट जा कर देखना चाहिए कि जमीन का एलाटमेंट कैसे होता है। उन के कानून और आँकड़े ठीक हैं, लेकिन कभी वह उन गांवों में जायें, जहां शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग रहते हैं। शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग जमीन इस लिए लेते हैं कि वे उस को काश्त करने के लिए मालदार लोगों को दे दें। वाम तो कम्बू धोबी या हीरा नाई का होता है, लेकिन जमीन पर काश्त हमन्तसिंह यां रामसिंह करते हैं।

मैं श्री गोपालन की बात को नहीं मानता हूं। हमारे देश में प्रगतिशील कानून बन चुके हैं, लेकिन उन पर ठीक तरह से अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

बीम री सहैवराबाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी पांच मिनट दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I would not accept any more slips. There is another important Resolution that is coming.

बीमती सहैवराबाई राय : आप मुझे कभी मोका नहीं देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not deaf. I have heard you. Shri Ranabahadur Singh.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri A. K. Gopalan has done service to the House by bringing this important Resolution before the House, whereas I agree with the spirit of the Resolution that those who have no land should get it, I beg to disagree with the point he has made in his resolution by asking for a time-bound programme. The question of giving land to the landless which has so far yielded tremendous wealth of political good to those who have been able to exploit it completely disregards the fact that the person who is really concerned in this exercise is lost especially when time-bound methods are put on to such legislations.

The previous speaker said that the landless cannot go and establish his identity as a landless. If he could do that he would not be a landless. Once time-bound programme is foisted on to such legislation inevitably the objective of the legislation is nullified. Long afterwards, when the dust has settled and the fever has subsided, when some objective person sits down to take stock of what was sought to be done, he would be surprised by the fact that one simple voice was lost in all this haste and hurry. I am speaking of the voice of Mahatma Gandhi. Even now in this country people are listening to that voice and working

every day without any pay or salary, trying to help the landless people. I am speaking about the Sarvodaya people. With all power at the hands of Government, and with all their professions of trying to help the landless, what is it that stops the Government from helping the Sarvodaya movement? Mahatma Gandhi's voice in this particular aspect of our social need is completely ignored.

It is surprising to me that while Vinobha Bhave could get more than 9 lakhs of acres, the present fifteen years of exercise in legislation for giving land to the landless has hardly brought us even one-third of this amount of land and yet the non-legal method sought to be brought about by a change of heart by the Sarvodaya people has been completely ignored by the Government. In case the urge to help the landless people in this country is a genuine one then, the work being done by the Sarvodaya people in this sphere should find genuine support from the Government. For, that is one method by which the genuine landless people will be brought of their misery. Thank you.

बीमती सहैवराबाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसान बराने से आती हूँ इस लिए मुझे जमीन का अच्छा अनुभव है। आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सिर्फ दो चार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं दी जानी है, जो जमीन उन्हें दी जाती है, वह भी ऊबड़-खाबड़, पहाड़ी और पथरीली होती है, वहां कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है। उन्हें कम से कम दस बारह एकड़ जमीन दी जानी चाहिए।

इसलिए जब यह जमीन का बंटवारा हो तो जो हरिजन और आदिवासी भूमि-हीन हैं उन को यह दी जावे और जो

[श्रीमती सर्हेशरावाई राय]

दूसरे लोग भी भूमिहीन हों चाहे वह ठाकुर हों चाहे बाहुण हों क्यों कि कई ठाकुर और बाहुण भी भूमिहीन हैं जो हम से लड़ते हैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन मिली हम को नहीं मिली, तो उन को भी दी जाय। जितने भी भूमिहीन हैं सब को मिलनी चाहिए। कोई जातिवाद का प्रश्न इस में पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो जमीन आंटी जाव वह ट्रैक्टरों से पहले जोत दी जाय। सरकार पहले उन को ट्रैक्टरों से जीन करके और तब उन को दे। नहीं तो वह कैसे उस में काश्त कर सकते हैं? क्यों कि बहुत सी जगह तो बहुत से ऊबड़-गाँड़ और ऐसी जमीन उन को मिलनी है जिस में पैड बर्गरह भी होते हैं। उस को ठीक करने के लिए उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं। वह साधन कहा से लाएं? बैंक में रुपया लेने के लिए आंगरे जाय तो बैंक बाले जब तक सी दो सी रुपये उन को न मिलें उन को लोन नहीं देते। अब न देने बाले के लिए कानून है और न देने बाले के लिए कानून है। जब तक बैंक बाले के पर में दो सी चार सी रुपये नहीं पड़ते जाते हैं वह रुपया भंजूर नहीं करते हैं। बाहर निकल कर किसान कहता है कि दो सी रुपये ले लिए तब 4 हजार रुपये मिले। वह रिपोर्ट भी करे तो किस को करे? तो ऐसी हालत में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मिलीटरी बालों को जमीन जो देते हैं रहने तो वे पंजाब में हैं काश्मीर में हैं और जमीन उन को हमारे स्थान इंडैशन देते हैं। वह जमीन ले

लेने हैं और चार दिन में बेच कर बढ़ते हैं। तो ऐसी होलत में उन को जमीन देते समय उन से लिंडवाना चाहिए कि वह काश्त करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे। नहीं तो वह उस जमीन को बेच कर बढ़ते हैं। गरीब हरिजन को जो चार पांच एकड़ मिलती है उन में तहसीलदार और पटवारी उन की परेशान करते हैं। वह पांच सो रुपये जो वही का रहने वाला जमीदार उस को दे देना है तो उस को केमिल कर के बढ़ उस के नाम कर देते हैं और उस बेचारे को जेल में बन्द कर देते हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में कैसे यह काम चलेगा।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कई उस में विधवाएं भी हैं: डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि जो जमीन जाते उसों की वह हो। अब जैसे कोई विधवा है, उस का पति मर गया है, उस के बच्चे हैं, वह नहीं जोत सकते तो वह बंगाई पर दे सकती है। या मजदूरों से काश्त करा सकती है। तो उस के लिए कानून में गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए कि विधवा की जमीन या जो इस तरह के लूले लंगड़े व्यक्ति हैं उन की जमीन उन से न लौं जाय क्योंकि उस में उन के बच्चे पड़ते हैं। कानून जो आप न रखा है यह तो अच्छा है लेकिन यिन्दे साहब को देखा चाहिए कि दिल्ली में बैठने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कभी सी आई डी बैंक कर देहात में जा कर देखें कि क्या हाल है, तब पता चलिगा।

इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि बाहर के लोगों को जो गांवों में जमीन दे दें हैं जैसे काश्मीर पंजाब या दूर हैदराबाद में रहने वाले लोगों को, उन-

रहले निष्क्रिया जाय कि वह उस में ब्रेती करेंगे, नहीं तो वह जमीन बेच कर चले जाते हैं और हेरेजन और आदिवासी और दूसरे लोग भी जो भूमिहीन हैं उन का ध्यान रखा जाय।

सीलिंग की बात जो चली है हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 18 एकड़ जो दृग्मा वह सिवाई की जमीन का दृग्मा है। वाको तो 55 और 50 एकड़ तक है जो सिवाई की जमीन है नहीं। यह किया तो ठीक है लेकिन सही अर्थों में उस पर अमल किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जनता खतबली पड़े छोटे किसानों में कि इन्हें बोट नहीं देना है क्योंकि इन्होंने तो हमारी जमीन भी छुड़वा ली और टैक्स भी लगा दिए। इस का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि भविष्य में हमारे किसानों को हानि न हो और सही तरीके से खेती वह करें। आपस में अगड़े न हों और कभी आनंदोलन न उठे। बस इतना हो कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं।

प्रो. नारायण बन्द यादव (हमीरपुर): उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं आप के सामने इस बिल का अंशतः समर्थन करता हूं पूर्णतया नहीं हमारे देश में जमीन का मसला सब से बड़ा गंभीर मसला है और उस का कारण यह है कि जो कोई कानून बनता है उस को तोड़ने के लिए सब उपाय कानूनी और गैर कानूनी और हर जो उपाय मिल सकते हैं काम में नाएँ जाने हैं। दरअसल जमीन के साथ जो मोह यहां पर किसान को या जमीदार को है वह सारी भीमारी की जड़ है। तो क्या होता है कि कानून देश के सामने आता है।

ममी लैड सीलिंग की बात है। कुछ स्टेट्स ने उस के आंकड़े दिए हैं। प्रश्न संख्या 89 के उत्तर में 26 तारीख को यह बताया गया है कि 12 राज्यों ने जवाब दिया है कि लड़ सीलिंग कानून के कारण कितनी जमीन रिलीज होने की उम्मीद है। कितनी जमीन रिलीज होती है, कहां होती है और किस को मिलती है यह एक बड़ा भारी मायाजाल है। क्यों कि जो जमीन रिलीज होती है उस को कौन लेता है यह देखने की बात है। जब आदमी को यह यह अधिकार है कि उस के पिता के नाम भी जमीन हो, उस के अपने नाम भी हो, भाई के नाम भी हो, भतीजे के नाम भी हो और कभी कभी यहां तक कि कुते और बिली के नाम भी हो तो देश में कानून की दुर्भाग्यता क्या हो सकती है इस का अन्दराजा लगाया जा सकता है। अभी पंजाब में एक खबर पिछले दिनों अखबार में छपी थी। वहां पर डाइवोर्स सिस्टम का फायदा उठा कर आधी जमीन बीबी के नाम कर दी गई और आधी अपने नाम रख ली गई। मियां बीबी बैसे इकट्ठे ही रहते हैं। लेकिन जमीन बांटने के लिए अलग हो जाते हैं। तो हमारे देश में ऐसा कुछ अंजाइ है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि जो हिन्दू अन डिवाइड केमिली है उसकी जो जमीन है उस की परिभाषा होनी चाहिए और उस की मिलिकत वरिवार के नाम होनी चाहिए ताकि कोई गढ़वड़ न कर सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जमीन पर सीलिंग कितनी हो इस का फैसला रकबे से ही नहीं होना चाहिए। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कि उस में क्या पैदा होता है? मान लीजिए एक जमीन ऐसी है कि जहां सेब पैदा होता है उस को तो एक फसली करार दी जाय और जहा गेहूं और बाजरा पैदा होता है उस को दो फसली करार दिया जाय। तो एक फसली की सीलिंग डड़ी हाई कर दी जायेंगी कि वहां एक फसल पैदा होती और वहां करिश नहीं

[श्रो नारायण चन्द्र पारांकर]

होती है। वह बीरानी भी है, एक फसली भी है इसलिए उस को सोलिंग बड़ा हाई कर दी जाती है और ऐसा जमीन जो बजर है लेकिन फसलें जहां दो पैदा होती है उस की सोलिंग कम कर दी जाती है। तो यह हमारे मारे मसले जैरे गौर आने चाहिए और मैं नों यह मांग करूँगा कि जमीन के मसले को हल करने के लिए एक कमीशन बनना चाहिए जिस का नाम लैंड रिफोर्मज कमीशन हो जो हर राज्य में जाय और सेंटर और स्टेट के अगड़े से अलग हो कर इस बात को देखे अगर देश में फानेस कमीशन बन सकता है या देश लां कमीशन बना सकता है या कोई और कमीशन बना सकता है तो लैंड कमीशन क्यों नहों बना सकता ? क्यों कि जमीन सिर्फ एक मिलिकियत का बात नहीं है। एक प्रतिष्ठा का भी सवाल उस में है। जिस के पास जमीन है वह अपने आप को उच्चा समझता है और जिस के पास नहीं है वह छोटा समझता है।

16.00 hrs

हमारे यहां कुछ ऐसी जमीन भी है जिस को हम बिलेज कामन लैंड शामिलात भूमि कहते हैं। वह शामिलात भूमि जब से देश में पंचायतों का राज आया या पंचायती सिस्टम शुरू हुआ तब से जमीदारों की मौज हो गई। जमीन दरभसल पंचायत के नाम दे लेकिन वह है सारी की सारी बड़े बड़े लैंड लाईस के पास और मेरा तो संकेत कुछ ऐसे मसलों से है कि वैसे ही उन के पास अच्छी जमीन बहुत काफी है और साथ लगती हूई जो जमीन है वह भी पंचायत से उन की मिल जाती है और वहां पर रहने वाले हरिजन या दूसरी छोटी विरादी के लोग जो हैं उन को यह उन को यह कर कि आप को ज्ञान पर मिलेगी पट्टे पर मिलेगी, उन से ऐसे

जो जानकारी निराकार होते और किर महीनों और बर्बादी निरीक्षण होता है।

इस के साथ माथ जमीन के मसले पर एक बहुत बड़ी फॉज करपट अफसरों की पलती चली आ रही है जिन का काम तिर्फ यद्दी होता है कि इन को उस से लड़ाओ जमीदार को मुजारे से लड़ा दो और हमारी रियासत में तो तीन चार किलम के मुजारे हैं। एक तो वह है भौलस कई दूसरे हैं, कई तीसरे और चाँचे हैं। आखिरकार ममला यहां पर पहुंचता है कि जमीन जिस को चाहिए जो हल चलाता है उस को नहीं मिलती और जो पटवारी को, माल अफसर को या तहसील दार को अपने कावू में रखता है उस के नाम जमीन चलती रहती है ?। सादियां गुजर जाती हैं, उस ने कभी हल चलाया नहीं और जमीन उस के नाम चलती रहती है। और सादियां गुजर जाती हैं ऐसे लोग हैं जो हल चलाते आए हैं जिनके बाप दादा हल चलाते आए हैं, उन के नाम आज तक जमीन नहीं हो सकी। तो इस मारे मसले पर गौर करने के लिए कानूनी पहलू से भी और दूसरे पहलूओं से भी एक कमीशन बनना चाहिए तब जाकर मारे देश में इस का हल हो सकता है। सेंटर और स्टेट के अगड़े को इस में लाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnand-gaon): I had moved an amendment. I must get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Within the limited time of five minutes, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister only two points, and I hope he will give consideration to them.

Now, guidelines have been fixed by the Chief Ministers' conference thanks to the Government's efforts to bring

about land reforms all over the country. The date for implementation of directions given in the guidelines is almost over by now. So far as land reform enactments are concerned, we found from answers to questions put here that with regard to the land reform measures in Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, UP, Maharashtra, Punjab and some other States, the President has already given his assent to the enactments. States like Andhra, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are still asking for assent from the President.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bihar has got it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Some other States have also done it. But we find that in some cases, the ceilings fixed have been a little higher than those indicated in the guidelines fixed by the Chief Ministers' conference. I hope Government will scrutinise those cases in those States where they might have fixed ceilings over and above those fixed in the guidelines approved by the Chief Ministers' conference.

Secondly, I would also like to know what are the concessions they are giving in States in the case of dryland, etc., where, in some cases, the ceilings have gone up to 72 acres. In some States, the ceilings for orchards and other things are beyond the imagination of the party and the Government and the guidelines which were given for those States. As the Government is very serious in implementing land reform measures, I hope the Government will also give some little thought to this kind of land ceilings which have been fixed by the different States.

Thirdly, it is learnt that at least out of one million hectares of surplus land that is available, half a million acres have been distributed. I would like to know, in all those States whose land reforms have been given assent to up to now, how much land actually they have distributed and what is the number of beneficiaries State-wise in those States which have enacted these

land reforms. The Government should help us to know this.

Then I would like to know from the hon. Minister how it is that the number of agricultural labourers in this country, taking India as a whole, has increased. It was 3,15,19,411 in 1961. It has now increased to 4,74,89,383 in 1971. If you take Statewise, as the States are taking steps to provide land for the landless, what is the position? I do not know what is the statistics that you are getting from the different States. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh. It was 53,36,494 in 1961. It has gone up to 68 lakhs in 1971. Take the case of Assam. It has gone up from 17 lakhs to 40 lakhs; take Bihar; it has gone up from 44 lakhs to 68 lakhs. Orissa; it was 13 lakhs; it has gone up to 19 lakhs. So, in every State, the number of landless agricultural labourers, between a period of ten years, has gone up by five to seven lakhs. I hope the Government will give serious thought to this matter.

So far as the minimum wages for agricultural labourers are concerned, they must be revised. It is a meagre income that the agricultural labourers get all over the country. What they get does not exceed Rs. 2.50 per person per day. In some places it was revised in 1959; that is a long time ago. Since then prices have gone up. I hope the Government will take into consideration all these factors.

श्री विश्वाति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपर्युक्त जी, जमीन की हृदवन्दी की जाय मैं इसके हक में हूँ लेकिन जो जमीन हृदवन्दी के बाद निकले वह उस को दी जाय जो जमीन की पैदावार को बढ़ा सके क्योंकि जमीन इसे लिये है कि पैदावार बढ़ा कर जो पौपुलेशन आज बढ़ रही है उस को छिलावे। उस को जमीन न दी जाय जो पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ाये। आज विज्ञान का युग है, लोग सोच रहे हैं कि जब पौपुलेशन बढ़ रही है तो कोई ऐसा मिनरल या पदार्थ निकाला जाय जो लोगों को

[श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र]

खाने को दिया जाय। दुनिया के साइ-निट्स आज इस बात की खोज में पड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास जो जमीन है उस को ऐसे आदमी को दें जो पैदावार न कर सकता हो तो यह कोई लौजिकल बात नहीं है। इस लिये सारी जमीन का पता लगावें और जहां जहां से जमीन निकले उस को ऐसे आदमी को दें जो उस की पैदावार को बढ़ाये, अगर पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाते तो जमीन नहीं देना चाहिये।

एक बात में यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ— बिहार रेटेट में रिकार्ड नहीं है कि किस के पास कितनी जमीन है। दादा परदादा मर गये एक ही आदमी के नाम रिकार्ड में चढ़ी हुई है और आज भी उसी के नाम से चल रही है। इस लिये सरकार को चाहिये कि रिकार्ड का पता लगा कर तथा फालू जमीन का पता लगा कर तब उस जमीन को बांटा जाय।

दूसरी बात सरकार को चकवन्दी करनी चाहिये ताकि जमीन की पैदावार बढ़ सके। हमारे गोपालन सहाब यह प्रस्ताव यहां लाये हैं। लेकिन मालसं और लेनिन कानून में विश्वास नहीं करते थे। वह तो कहते थे कि जमीन के बारे में दूसरा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये तब फिर वह पार्लियामेंट में इस प्रस्ताव को किस लिये लाये हैं..

श्री श्री सह दरा बाई दाय: चकवन्दी वहीं हो सकती है जहां जमीन हो लेकिन जहां पहाड़ हैं वहां चकवन्दी नहीं हो सकती।

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र: इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जमीन की सीलिंग जरूर हो और उस के बाद जो जमीन बचे वह उस की दी जाय जो जमीन की पैदावार बढ़ावे। क्योंकि मनुष्य के पैदा होने के पहले भी जमीन रहती है और मनुष्य के जले जाने के बाद भी जमीन रहती है वह जीविका का जरिया है। जो

पैदावार बढ़ाये, उसी के पास जमीन रहती चाहिये।

मैं तो सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि खाद दीजिए, बीज दीजिए, पानी दीजिए जिस का वह उपयोग कर सके। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे आदमी भी होते हैं—आप जमीन उन को दे दीजिये लेकिन पैदा नहीं करेंगे। शराब ताड़ी पीकर उस में मस्त रहेंगे पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ सीलिंग सब के ऊपर हो। इस के लिये टोटल लानिंग की जरूरत है। आप किसान के ऊपर सीलिंग करते हैं तो जो बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर हैं वडे राजा महाराजा हैं, वडे वडे ग्राफिस्टर हैं इन के ऊपर भी सीलिंग होना चाहिये। एक तरफ सीलिंग ही होना चाहिये मैं गोपालन साहब से कहता हूँ—इन को आगे आना चाहिये। जब किसान के लिये सीलिंग करते हैं तो हमारों के लिये भी सीलिंग होना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय किसान के जालत को बहुत कम लोग जानते हैं। मैं गाव में रहता हूँ किसानी करता हूँ—मैं वहां की स्थिति को जानता हूँ। पं० कमल नाथ तिवारी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं इन के घर के पास ही मेरी थोड़े सी जमीन है—कीड़े-मकोड़े खा गये दबाई छिड़कते छिड़कते मर गया। इन की हालत भी ऐसी ही है—इन के भाई कहते थे कि कूट नहीं हुआ। सेरकार जरूर सीलिंग करे लेकिन जमीन उसके हाथ में रहें जो जमीन की पैदावार बढ़ावे। जो पैदावार नहीं बढ़ावे उस के हाथ में जमीन नहीं रहती ज्ञाहिये। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहूँगा कि सारे देश में टोटल लानिंग होना चाहिये। जमीन की लानिंग के बिना काम नहीं चलेगा यह तो अश्वरा प्लानिंग है।

श्री श्री सह दरा बाई (राजनेत्रगांव): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक संशोधन प्रसि-

सुधार के सम्बन्ध में श्री गोपालन जी के प्रस्ताव पर हैं, जो मैंने उपस्थित किया है।

श्रीमन्, धरती की परिकल्पना के साथ मातृत्व जुड़ा हुआ है। धरती हमें खिलाती है और जैसा मिश्र जी ने कहा— जन्म के पूर्व धरती रहती है और मृत्यु के बाद भी धरती रहती है। धरती जाग्रत है, मनुष्य का जीवन क्षणमंगुर है। जिस धरती की परिकल्पना के साथ हमारा मातृत्व जुड़ा हुआ है, हमारी जीविका जुड़ी हुई है हमारे देश की जनसंख्या का उदर-पालन का सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है— इस समस्या का समाधान होना बड़ा आवश्यक है। हम श्री गोपालन का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लेते यदि वे उस में उस इतिहास का वर्णन कर देते कि भूमि-सुधार की परिकल्पना के साथ कौन आया था। कांग्रेस मैनिफेस्टो में मध्यावधि चुनाव के समय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने सारे देश को एक दुंडुभि बजा कर बतलाया था कि हम इस देश को सामर्थ्यावान और समृद्धिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं और इस का प्रारम्भ नीचे से होगा। गांव के उस अन्तिम व्यक्ति से आरम्भ होगा जो गांव में आज भी अन्वेरे में रहता है और जिस के पास भूमि नहीं है। उस में आदिवासी भी आते हैं, हरिजन भी आते हैं और बड़ा भारी अकिञ्चन समाज आता है। इस कल्पना के साथ देश ने हमारा साथ दिया हमें बहुमत दिया। यह हमारा दायित्व था कि जिस आश्वासन के साथ हम ने उन का विश्वास सम्पादन किया उस को कार्यहृप में परिणित करें और इसी भावना के साथ जैसे ही चुनाव समाप्त हुआ एक कार्फ्यन्स जुलाई 1972 में देश भर के मुख्य मंत्रियों की हुई जिस में उन को भार्गदशन दिया गया, गाइड-लाइन दी गई और वह यह थी जिस में परिवार की परिभाषा थी धरती की परिभाषा थी और देश की जनसंख्या की

परिभाषा थी, भूमि-सुधार और वितरण— इन के समन्वय के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शन था। हमने भूमि की व्याख्या की—सिचाई की भूमि, अधं सिचाई की भूमि, सिचाई रहित भूमि, परिवार किस प्रकार का हो।

श्री मिश्र जी कहते हैं कि धरती उन को दी जाय जो उत्पादन बढ़ायें। आप क्या समझते हैं—क्या धरती उन को दी जारेगी जो धरती को गिरवी रखते हैं? धरती के बंटवारे की कल्पना के साथ यह जुड़ा हुआ है। इस समय 72 प्रतिशत लोग गांव में रहते हैं। 40 करोड़ एकड़ धरती हमारे पास है। दस प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा है, दस प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक एकड़ से दस एकड़ है, सात प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जिनके पास एक से तीन एकड़ हैं और बीस प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं जो कि भूमिहीन हैं जिनके पास एक हंच भी धरती नहीं है। इस प्रकार 72 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में रहती है। इसलिए धरती का जो बंटवारा है उसमें समन्वय लाने के लिए यह कल्पना की गई, हम चाहते हैं कि धरती उनके पास हो जिनके हाथ में हल है, जिनका श्रम लगता है और जो बेटी के अतिरिक्त और कहीं भी उदर-पूर्ति के साधन में नहीं लगे हए हैं। आज धरती के ऊपर बूढ़े बैल और बूढ़े किसान रह गए हैं। क्योंकि जवान लोग शहरों की तरफ चले जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी तरुण पीढ़ी गांव में रहे। लेकिन धरती के बटवारे और भूमि-सुधार के साथ साथ एक बात मैं उनको हमारा आश्वासन अधूरा रह जायेगा—भूमि सुधार के साथ साथ हमें विपुल साधन देने पड़ेंगे, मिचाई के, अच्छे बीज के और फटिलाइजर के और सामूहिक हृप में ट्रैक्टर्स भी उपलब्ध कराने होंगे। मिश्रजी ने एक शंका व्यक्त की है कि

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

ज़मीन मिल गई लेकिन उत्पत्ति नहीं कर सके तो यदि श्रम, ज्ञान और आधुनिक साधन सभी कुछ उपलब्ध होता तो ज़हर करें। इसलिए मैं चाहगा कि इस इतिहास के साथ इस संशोधन को जोड़ दिया जाये, यह बात हमने कही है, अपने मैत्रिकिस्टों में हमने कहा था और उसके बाब्ते पर हम यहां आये हैं, उस आशासन को हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए यह संशोधन स्वीकार किया जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. members, particularly Mr. Gopalan, for taking the initiative in having a discussion on a very important subject like land reforms. I welcome it as this will give an opportunity to Government to put up very clearly the Government's policies. Fortunately, hon. members from all sides of the House expressed concern about the implementation of land reforms. By and large I am glad there is some broad understanding about land reforms. Many members said that land reforms is a must and must be implemented with sincerity and vigour. The hon. member from the DMK and Mr. Gopalan also tried to bring in some political issues. Perhaps this could have been avoided.

I can only say with all humility that if we go into the long history of the last half a century, if we look into the history of our national movement, the Karachi Resolution etc. to which Mr. Gopalan also referred, the Congress Party has always attached great importance to rural economy, agrarian economy, particularly the agricultural sector and the tenure system in this country. The performance of my party and the Government has to be judged in the historical background. What was the nature of the tenure system prevailing in this country prior to independence-

Practically two-third of the land were under feudal tenure in this country, feudalism not only in the princely States but even in the British area. Because of the national consciousness as a result of the Congress movement at that time, a great movement developed against landlordism in this country. As far as landlordism is concerned, I must say that it is our greatest achievement that through a democratic system we have statutorily abolished it from the country. After the abolition of landlordism, new problems relating to land came before the national movement and the government. For instance, the idea of giving protection to the tenant and the idea of fixing ceiling came to the forefront. For the last two decades we have been struggling to see that this process of implementation of land reforms is carried to its logical conclusion.

As far as the protection to the tenants is concerned, I agree with Shri Gopalan that there have been many weaknesses because of historical reasons. As far as the theoretical aspect is concerned, as far as understanding the problem is concerned, we are one with the hon. Member on the question whether the tenant should be given protection or not. The Government feel that the tenant should become the owner of the land.

But our main difficulty is that in most of the States the records of rights of the lands are not up to date. For instance, Shri Bibuthi Mishra, refers to the record of rights. In most of the States even the names of the tenants are not there. Shri Bahuguna says that in UP it is up to date. Because of the oral tenancy in most States, the tenants are not able to get effective protection. So, the unsatisfactory state of records of rights on land is responsible for the delay in the implementation of land reforms. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members to help the State Governments to make the land records up to date.

We have advised the States that the tenants should be given all the pro-

tection, if necessary even by issuing Ordinance. Many of the States have passed legislation to provide statutory protection to the States. Yet, due to want of records there is delay in implementation. All the same, nearly 20 million tenants in India have been brought in direct relationship with the State, which is not a mean achievement.

Shri Gopalan referred to culturable and waste land. While we may not have done things to his satisfaction, it is a fact that 5.7 million hectares of waste land was distributed among the landless labour during the last two decades.

Shri Gopalan seems to be under the impression that we have large chunks of culturable land. They are all only on paper. Two-thirds of these culturable land mentioned in the records are in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, UP and Gujarat. These lands are not fit for cultivation. Most of them are in ravines or in desert or are saline affected land. While on paper the extent of land appears to be very big, even if this land is given to anybody, nobody would take them because they are unfit for cultivation. In fact, the States will have to take initiative in regard to this and see that these lands are put to proper national use.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Why is the number of agricultural labourers increasing and the number of cultivators decreasing? Can you explain that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will come to that also. Since he has raised this point, let me explain it. Of course, the number of agricultural labourers is increasing. But the Census figures which have been quoted by Shri Gopalan and, on this side, by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, are a little misleading because the norms which were adopted for Census of 1961 and the norms which have been adopted for 1971 Census are different. For 1971 Census all those persons whether they own any land or not but who sustain themselves mainly by doing

agricultural labour have been put in the category of agricultural labour. Supposing even if a person owns a small area of land, he has been treated as a landless labour because he mainly sustains himself by doing agricultural labour. Such persons have been put in the category of agricultural labour because they mainly sustain themselves by doing agricultural labour. (Interruptions) "I wish the hon. Member have time enough and patience enough to go into the Census Report. For 1961 Census, different criteria were applied. But for 1971 Census, the basis is different.

The point that I was driving at was this. Apart from fallow lands or uncultivable lands which are mostly unfit for cultivation, Shri Gopalan referred to even forest lands. I am sorry I am not prepared to agree with him. In fact, his party has been taking a position that the Forest Policy Resolution of the Government of India is absolutely out of date. That is not correct. May I submit to Shri Gopalan and to this House that in order to have proper ecology conditions even for carrying on good agriculture in this country, the forests are a must. Ultimately, we are not going to solve our agrarian problems, the problems of agricultural economy, the problems of landless labour, by distributing small patches of forest lands to agricultural labourers. We will have to preserve our forests. I have got the figures, the international figures, that even in a country like Japan which is much more thickly populated than Kerala and West Bengal, they have succeeded in retaining forest lands to the level of 69 per cent of their cultivable lands, while our percentage is much lower than even what the National Forest Policy Resolution envisages. Therefore, it will not be in the interest of our country to either encroach upon the forest lands or to destroy forests. In fact, there are certain lands which are forest lands and which, because of destruction of forests, are just denuded now.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

We have to take the position that these forest lands also will have to be re-planted and put in proper shape because land erosion is taking place. The lands are getting eroded. I find, from my own experience that, particularly, small farmers are getting affected because lands got eroded if they are not properly protected by trees. They become less and less economical. This is a larger issue which can be discussed separately.

As far as the land reforms are concerned, Shri Gopalan has quoted Gandhiji, I wish, when he quotes Gandhiji, he accepts his other tenets also.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I was also with Gandhiji like you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are proud of your previous history. But I am only sorry that you are not with us now.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Through I am not with you, I can quote him.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Shri Gopalan referred to exemptions. I appeal to his good sense, "Can't he see our sincere efforts?". Whatever may be the controversy, during the last few years, particularly, after 1970, what a tremendous amount of effort has been made by the Government of India and by my party to evolve a national consciousness on land reforms? For instance, he referred to exemptions. We have a national guideline which has been issued to the State Governments on the basis of which many of the State Governments have enacted laws now.

Exemptions are kept to the minimum. For instance, would you object if land is allowed to be held by agricultural universities? Would you object if land is allowed to be held by research institutes? There are only a few exemptions with regard to which you may have different views. For instance, higher ceilings for orchards. This is a very debatable point. Gov-

ernment considered this matter very carefully. In fact, the hon. Member from DMK criticised this ceiling. I may tell him that his representative was present in the Land Reforms Committee; particularly in the Chief Ministers' Conference, they did not raise any objection. They had unanimously recommended it. The DMK representative was a party to this recommendation. It is allright that because it suits his convenience, he is now criticising. I am not allergic to criticism. But the point is this. As far as the two categories of exemptions are concerned, by the very nature of the plantations economy, we came to the conclusion, all the Chief Ministers came to the conclusion, that to apply ceilings to tea, coffee and other plantations would be causing some hardship to the economy. You may say that it is a wrong understanding of ours. But this is the conclusion which the Chief Ministers arrived at. They made the recommendations and Government of India accepted it. It is a sound recommendation because otherwise our exports would be affected. If tea and coffee plantations are not properly managed, one can say 'nationalise them'. We can debate on that. But to apply ceilings and distribute them to small farmers and landless labour would not be appropriate. That is the understanding of the Government of India.

The other controversy is in respect of the higher ceiling for orchards. Management of orchards becomes difficult if they are partitioned into too small units. In some orchards there may be irrigation facility available. If in the other part there is no irrigation facility, those orchards may be broken away. Then, what would happen to orchards? After all, what is the percentage of land under orchards? Not even one per cent. 99 per cent of the land does not come under that.

Except these two issues, all exemptions which are provided in the guidelines are non-controversial—for

research or for public trusts of religious or charitable nature or goshalas—existing goshalas; I do not think, any hon. Member have any controversy on this.

About unit, the unit that has been accepted for land reforms is family—further, mother and minor children; a family of five has been considered a unit. This limit of 10 to 18 and 54 and family as the unit may not be acceptable to Mr. Gopalan now because they have parted company with Dr. Z. A. Ahmed. He was one of the members of the sub-group which went into the problems of land reforms at the instance of the National Commission on Agriculture. There were many economists and some very progressive individuals in that. They also said—though they have offered some other comments—that, as far as ceiling is concerned, 10 to 18 and 54 is a broadly reasonable level of ceiling. Even the CPI member has come to the conclusion that the level of ceiling which Government has accepted is, by and large, acceptable to them.

As far as family as the unit is concerned, there was only one difference of opinion by some members. A nine-man committee of the Congress Party went into it. Even the other Committee which went into the problem suggested that major son should also be included. Hon. members are knowledgeable. You know, under Hindu law, what are the rights of major sons as co-parceners. In fact, under Hindu law, as soon as a son is born, he becomes a co-parcener or co-share, and when he becomes a major, he has an inherent right to have a separate status and share. Now if we club major son in the family as a unit, what would be the consequences? There would be endless litigations. I am not afraid of litigations. But it would defeat the very purpose. We would not have got anything out of it. I consider the unit that has been accepted—father, mother and minor children—as a sound one. The exemptions which have been given are

rational and are kept to the minimum. Regarding the level of ceiling, even impartial observers think that this is broadly a good level of ceiling.

Then, some hon. Members raised the point as to why in some areas it has been raised to 70 acres or 72 acres and all that. I do not know whether all hon. Members have visited Himachal Pradesh Western Rajasthan. Some at least must have had the opportunity to go and visit those areas. The agro-climatic condition of the country is such that you cannot have this strict limitation in these areas. Therefore relaxation is made for that area. It is not for other areas. We have made it quite clear. We told State Governments that you cannot make departure except desert areas and hill areas. Lahaul and Spiti area is one such case I would like to mention. It is so inhospitable human life, that there are many difficulties, the area is covered with snow for 6 to 7 months and the crop season is about 4 months. If you go by the same standard and say, no farmer can acquire 70 or 72 acres, what is the value there? So, these are the main points. I am prepared to sit with anybody and discuss these matters with an open mind. We can rationally discuss many of the points and consider these issues. I have an absolutely open mind. We have to accept any rational approach in these matters. I do feel that what has been done is a right and a sound approach.

AN HON. MEMBER: What has happened in Punjab?

SHRI ANNASAHEH P. SHINDE: It is according to the guideline. No departure has been allowed from the guidelines fixed. I would like to say that Bihar law, for instance, made a departure. They have allowed one acre of land for homestead land and house construction, farm houses, etc. We have taken objection to them and we have written to the State Government that we will not agree to such a thing and they have agreed to our point of view and amended the law.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): There are many lacunae in the law.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: I am prepared to look into it. I am prepared to consider every issue if it is brought to my notice. We have written to all the State Governments to enact the laws as per the national guidelines. We are anxious that.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Is it agricultural land or homestead land? How is it that Centre comes always and interferes in the State matters?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We do it by having a sort of general arreonsus. We know the Chief Ministers. Land reform is a State subject. But it is a matter of vital national importance that Government of India is duty-bound to look to the whole aspects of the problem and to provide the necessary guidelines from a national angle.

धीरसती सहीवरा बहु राम : जिन जमीनें पर कुएं और प्याऊ आदि हैं उनको मिलिट्री को नहीं देना चाहिए।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:

आप मुझ को लिखें तो मैं डिफेन्स मिलिट्री से दात करूँगा।

I would like to mention that 14 States have passed laws according to new guidelines, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Some of the laws have received President's assent. We examine in all the cases and if there is any departure from the guidelines we would like the State Governments to make the necessary amendments etc. We have given necessary time-bound programme. We have said about the necessity to make

these laws and to see that these laws are effectively implemented. Srimati Nandini Satpathy wanted the enactment of the Land Ceiling law and they are to take it up there. The Government has fallen there. Take Mysore State for instance. Every State Government today in India are trying to enact these land ceiling laws.

In Mysore, when it went to the Assembly, they referred it to a Select Committee. The Assemblies have their own rights, and in these matters we cannot interfere too much. But I do feel confident that there are only a few States which have not enacted their laws, and I hope that they will also enact their laws within the next few months, and my request to them would be to see that vigorous steps are taken to enact these laws.

In these laws, a very important provision has been suggested to the State Governments that the normal jurisdiction of the civil courts must be ousted so that the implementation process can be completed expeditiously.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: It would be ousted when the peasants are ousted. Now, it is almost over.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): The ex-rulers are having large areas of land in their possession, and the present ceiling laws are not sufficient to take land away from their possession. What are Government going to do about them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not correct understanding; if there is anything, that might be a failure somewhere. But the present national guidelines do not provide any sort of exemption to rajas, modern firms or mechanised farms.

In the good old days, under the name of mechanised farms, modern farms, farms belonging to rajas etc., all sorts of exemptions were given, but all those things have now been done away with.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: For his information, I may say that not a single inch of land has been taken away from the rulers of Rajasthan.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a question of implementation. I shall draw the attention of the Rajasthan Government to this and I shall specifically write to the Rajasthan Government about this and we want them to implement this.

We propose to give protection to all these new laws which have been enacted according to the national guidelines, and we propose to bring them under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that they cannot be challenged in the court.

The national guidelines are very clear, and already we have collected some information from the State Governments, though not all State Governments have sent this information; we have written to them to make some broad estimate about how much land would be available for distribution to the landless labour with preference to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc., and some of the State Governments have informed us that about 34,78,000 acres of land would be available as surplus; that is the tentative estimate.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी जमीन है जो बिना बटी नहीं है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Madhya Pradesh Government have not so far replied to our query.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Bihar?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Bihar has informed us that about 5 lakhs acres would be available.

श्री कमल विद्युत शर्मा (केशरिया) : लैंड रिफार्म मेजर्स को इस्टिलमेंट करने के लिए जनता का सहयोग कैसे लिया जायेगा ? ब्लाक स्टर पर पंचायत स्टर पर और जिला स्टर पर उस का स्वरूप क्या होगा ? इस के लिए आपने क्या तरीका अपनाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are many aspects of the problem. But this time, we have learnt from the previous experience; whenever surplus lands were declared, whatever limited lands were available according to the old laws were distributed to the beneficiaries, but we found that the necessary credit infrastructure was not there, and unfortunately, therefore, the poor people to whom those lands were distributed were not in a position to benefit from them, and in fact, some moneylenders and others had exploited the situation. But, now, the Government of India are proposing to see, when these lands are distributed to the poor people, that the necessary credit support is extended to them. The Finance Ministry is already seized of the matter, and in fact, the hon. Finance Minister has been good enough to direct all the custodians of the nationalised banks to take care of this aspect of the matter.

With these words, I would only request Shri A. K. Gopalan to withdraw his resolution and not to press it. Unfortunately, though I accept the spirit of his resolution, I do not like its wording, and, therefore, I would request him to withdraw the resolution.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I will allow time for Shri Hiren Mukerjee to move his Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to take up the next Resolution.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want that to be moved. But he has made so many points and I must reply to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can take 15 minutes.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: As I have not enough time, I will not be able to reply to all the points. Some of the points he made are not at all correct. I do not wish to use any unparliamentary word, but I say they are not correct.

I do not question the sincerity of the Minister or of Government. But sincerity will not bring the land. The question is that legislation is there and while implementing it, certain things have to be done. That is not being done. The legislation is not being implemented. Take the case even today. As Shri Panigrahi said, we know from answers to questions here that in 6 States legislation has been passed, but it is waiting for four, five or six months for the President's assent. Assent is not being given. You ask the Chief Ministers to speedily have the legislation enacted, but after enactment such legislation is pending with the President without assent being given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Excuse me for the interruption. In some of the legislation which were passed by the State legislatures, we find that they had made departures from the national guidelines. Naturally we wanted the State Governments to give us a commitment that they would amend the laws in that direction. Therefore, this correspondence is taking place. Otherwise, there is no delay. We want the State Governments to enforce these laws as early as possible.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: By the time the correspondence ends, land will go. That is what has happened.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They have retrospective effect.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: You cannot get the land. I will give an example. I do not say that no land will be available. It may be that in a State 10,000 acres of land may be

surplus. I quoted Mahatma Gandhi which he did not like. Gandhiji's slogan was—land to the tiller. Then he said I had no right to quote Gandhiji. Gandhiji had said that no compensation should be given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I did not say that. I only said that he should also quote other observations Gandhiji had made.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: When Louis Fischer asked Gandhiji: 'Will you pay compensation to landlords?', Gandhiji said that he had no money and he would appeal to them and say 'We won't give you any compensation'. The question of compensation is staying the implementation. I know the position in Kerala. I do not go into it because of lack of time.

The Punjab Land Tenure Act was passed in 1953. It was considered by the Congress Party as a model Act. It was expected that more than 5 lakhs acres of land would become surplus. But what is the position? Ultimately, 60,000 acres were declared surplus, and even that has not been distributed so far.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, it has taken 10 years. First the legislation was brought in. Then a committee went into it. Again they are trying to lower the ceilings. It took ten years. This is what will happen. If it takes 10 years to bring the legislation into effect, in the meanwhile if there is no ban on transfer and sale of land, what will happen? No land will be available. This is the first question I have to ask. Before enacting the legislation, you have to promulgate an Ordinance rendering invalid all transfer or sale of land. Why was that not done? That is my first question. It is not a question of sincerity or insincerity.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He is knowledgeable person. All these laws have retrospective effect. There is a provision to that effect. So obviously all transfers are banned.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: There is a difference between passing a legislation with retrospective effect and passing legislation after ten years.

You are not following me. I say that when you bring the legislation, when you think of legislating, issue an ordinance. Say that from such and such a date onwards the lands should not be transferred. Then there is no question. You may take 10 years for passing the legislation. When you pass the legislation, you say that it will be given retrospective effect; but by that time it is already done and it will be very difficult to see that it is transferred. That is what is seen everywhere. I have no time: otherwise, I will show you State by State how much land, as the Government said, was available before enacting the legislation and after the legislation, when they went into the lands, how they found that there was not even half or one-fourth or even less than that extent of land there. What was the reason? Even today what is the reason?

I know the example of Kerala. When we began the struggle, the Kerala Government said there was no surplus land there. They said there was only 515 acres of surplus land. It was reported in the papers. Now they have got about 15,000 acres of land. How did it come about? We went into those lands of the landlords; I myself went. We entered the land and we told them "You examine them and see whether they have got the land." It was that movement that brought out the truth. In the case of 700 people, where we entered the land, it was found that they had surplus land. And the authorities said, "Yes, we have got 15,000 acres, and we are examining them." So it is not only a question of legislation. This is an example to show that where there was a struggle, where there was the people's movement, it helped them to get the land. The Government said that there was no land, and now they have said there are 15,000 acres of land.

I want to say two things. You mentioned about sincerity. You said about the record of rights. You said today that nobody should go to the court. Many people have been evicted. The landlord can go to the court because the man has no record of rights. In the court, they will ask, "Where is the record?" He has no record. Not tens or hundreds but lakhs and lakhs of people have been evicted in the whole of India. What has to be done, you are doing it now. Thanks. But there will be nothing to show that one has got the land. All those who have no record of rights have been evicted. The landlords are not fools. They know that legislation is coming. They know that this man has no record of rights. They do not even give these people any receipts. When they know that the poor tenant has no record of rights, why is it that Government has not been meeting the landlords and see whether the record is there or not. Some records must be there with the panchayats. You must ask the neighbours "Who cultivates the land here?" Why is it not done? They simply said that land was not available.

The Kisan Sabha leader, Mr. Surjeet said—and Mr. Ahmad was also there in that committee—and you said the day before yesterday that 250 people were arrested in Punjab. Mr. Surjeet was also arrested. You know what was the reason. There was a march before the Vidhan Sabha in Chandigarh. They wanted to stop this eviction. That was the reason why they went there and they wanted to present a memorandum and before presenting the memorandum, I know what was done. Here is a letter which I have seen today; the letter is to the Secretary of the party, saying that "I am ready to talk." But instead of talking, the Government was afraid and they have arrested all of them. Is this the way in which this question can be solved? You are not giving new land. Further, instead of retaining them, you are evicting them. The land must be given to those who have been cultivating the land for the last

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

25 years. Do not chuck them out, and let them not be driven away from their land. That is my first complaint.

Then, instead of giving new land, the Government should have done this: namely, you should have given them the record of rights. They should have made preparation for it, and they should have seen that the court is not allowed to interfere and that the panchayats and others are given the right to find out orally whether such and such a man has been cultivating the land and if he has been doing it, he should be given some record which will show that he has been cultivating the land. That is one thing.

As far as the forest land is concerned I know atleast about one State, Kerala. You say statistics are wrong. You have said so about statistics given by the Government as far as agricultural labour is concerned. You say that as far as waste land is concerned, as far as fallow land is concerned that is not good land, I have not seen the land. I have seen Kerala land and the Minister who is sitting behind you knows the forest land is the best land and so many of his friends are cultivating that land. There is no forest land in Kerala that is uncultivable. There are 3 lakhs of acres of forest land and a commission was appointed when E. M. S. Ministry was there to see how much land will be available for cultivation and that commission said 3 lakhs of acres of land would be there. That land was not distributed. I am not asking about the land taken from the landlords. For the last 25 years is there atleast 10 acres of land in the whole of India which could be cultivated? Why is it that it is not distributed? Let us do it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When your Government was there, why did you not do that?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: When my party's Government was there, they appointed a commission and when its

report came my party's Government was not there. We thought that a committee of experts must be appointed and they must find out how much land was necessary, how much surplus land was there. When that committee's report came unfortunately that Government was not there. The Central Government was there throughout. It should have issued an ordinance to all the State Governments that all the waste lands, fallow lands and forest lands must be distributed to the agricultural labourers and Harijans. I am asking you, why it was not done? If you have not done anything effectively to have the record of rights, if you have not distributed even today, the fallow land, cultivable waste land and other lands, we can understand the sincerity that you have in taking land from the landlords and distributing those lands.

Who are these landlords? I am glad that Mr. Mohan Dharia is here because I want to quote from an article in the *Times Weekly* entitled "the new land grabbers". It says "The New Land Grabbers". It goes on to say:

"In a blistering attack on Congress Ministers who snap up farms and real estate by dodging the law, Mr. Mohan Dharia, himself a Union Minister and stalwart of the Forum for Socialist Action, has said they should not be given the party ticket to contest elections. But the land sharks, who includes "progressives" and senior government officials, have gone merrily on their way. Shocking instances of these malpractices are here exposed by our staffers in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan in this special survey commissioned by the "Times Weekly".

So, who are the land grabbers? Those who are legislating: they are Ministers. Some Ministers are there in Maharashtra with 30 and 40 acres and their names are given, but I have no time to read those names. In Gujarat and Rajasthan also there are similar cases of Ministers.

These ministers are there who have grabbed the land and they are keeping it. Do you expect these ministers to implement the land reform legislation? This is not Marxism or Leninism; this is *Times Weekly* and they say these things about the ministers. If you give me two minutes, Sir, I can read out the names of some of these ministers. In Maharashtra, Shri Y. B. Chavan in the name of his wife has taken some land. Then it says,

"The purchase of 33 acres of land by the Minister of State for Buildings and Communications, Mr. D. S. Jagtap in the command area of the Ujjani Irrigation Project in Sholapur District also figured on the floor of the Legislature."

Then there are two other ministers. In Rajasthan. Mr. Sukhadia and another minister have been mentioned. These things were discussed on the floor of the Assembly there. It says:

"Another instance was the purchase of 500 bighas by Mr. B. N. Joshi, Minister of State, in the name of his five sons."

The allegation against Mr. Sukhadia is that he misused his position as Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are instances. The article is there for everybody to read.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Yes, Sir. This is the *Times Weekly* dated 6th February, 1972.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badraga): What about Chathunni Master?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Chathunni Master and Ministers are different. Don't speak anything which has no sense at all. I am saying these are ministers who have to implement the land reform legislation. You will never become a Deputy Minister if you say all these things.

I know an amendment has come and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has been moving about to have it adopted. He is always active when there is some mischief behind it. I know it. The guideline and everything is there. From Karachi Resolution itself, the guideline was there. You can never implement it unless strict actions are taken by Government to see that there is no *mala fide* transfer. Secondly, you can never stop evictions unless you prevent the courts from going into the question. Sometimes the landlord comes with the police to evict them. So, this also should be stopped. You should see within a certain deadline, say 1 month or at least 1 year, the record of rights is prepared by the panchayat officers.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): What is your opinion about collective farming?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: We can have another resolution about it. You will be helped by the people in the village to have the record of rights, because without record of rights you cannot do anything.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Because so many allegations have been made and controversies raised, I would like to ask him one question. I have with me the old Kerala Bill on land. Shri Namboodiripad was a party to the drafting of this Bill. There is a provision in this Bill that those persons holding land in excess of the ceiling can transfer them to others for love and affection. Only the present Ministry took the necessary steps to amend this provision. If the motives are being questioned, it can be done about the Marxist Ministry also. Could he explain this?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I know from where the hon. Minister got the inspiration for asking this question. I am very sorry that he took the inspiration from him. He should not have done that. If we have done something wrong, does it mean that he

[Shri A. K. Gopalan] should also do something wrong? If there is some mistake in the legislation drafted during the regime of EMS, does it mean that you should also do it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): So, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: As far as land reform legislation is concerned, nothing is done. Merely resolutions are passed during the Chief Ministers' Conference that there will be land reform and then nothing is done. There is some surplus land in the hands of the government, waste land, fallow land and forest land which is not distributed. Yet, the peasants are given the promise of land. Not only that, the peasants are evicted from land which they have been cultivating for the last 20 or 30 years because they have no record of rights.

That is why I say that this is only a farce. So, I brought this resolution and I want to press it for a vote. I do not want to withdraw the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments to this resolution by Shri Jharkande Rai, Shri Hari Kishore Singh, Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya and one by Shri Gopalan. But, before I take up these amendments, I would like to say that there is another amendment, given notice of by Shri B. K. Daschoudhuri, which is an amendment to another amendment moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh. I see no objection to accepting this amendment even at this stage and I would leave it to the wisdom of the House to give its decision on it. Therefore, I accept this amendment. The amendment of Shri Hari Kishore Singh has been circulated to all Members. The amendment of Shri B. K. Daschoudhuri seeks to substitute the words "other needy agriculturists" mentioned in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh by the words "agriculturists with uneconomical holdings". That is an amendment to an amendment. I accept it. Shri B. K. Daschoudhuri may just move it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I beg to move:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, printed as No. 2 in List No. 1 of amendments,—

for "other needy agriculturists" substitute—

"agriculturists with uneconomical holdings" (7).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First I will put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Jharkande Rai to the Resolution of Shri A. K. Gopalan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now before I take up amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, I will first take up amendment No. 7 moved by Shri B. K. Daschoudhuri to the Amendment moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh—fairly confused situation—and put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, printed as No. 2 in List No. 1 of amendments,—

for "other needy agriculturists" substitute—

"agriculturists with uneconomical holdings". (7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put Shri Hari Kishore Singh's amendment, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

for "effective land reforms before the 26th January, 1973 through which

the land monopoly of landlords is broken, all the exemptions are done away with and ceiling is fixed in such a way so that sufficient land is made available for distribution to the agricultural workers and poor peasants"

substitute—

"expeditiously comprehensive legislation on land ceiling in the light of the guidelines drawn up by the Government of India on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on land ceiling held in July, 1972 and to take suitable steps for speedy and effective implementation of the legislation so that the surplus land can be distributed promptly among the landless agricultural workers and agriculturists with uneconomical holdings in accordance with the priorities fixed by the guidelines". (2).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, I put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Jharkhande Rai to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next, I put amendment No. 5 moved by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Shri A. K. Gopalan to his own Resolution. This is a very formal amendment that instead of "26th January, 1973", the words "30th May, 1973" be substituted.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put the Resolution moved by Shri

A. K. Gopalan, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House calls upon the Central Government to recommend to all the State Governments to enact expeditiously comprehensive legislation on land ceiling in the light of the guidelines drawn up by the Government of India on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers Conference on land ceiling held in July, 1972 and to take suitable steps for speedy and effective implementation of the legislation so that the surplus land can be distributed promptly among the landless agricultural workers and agriculturists with uneconomical holdings in accordance with the priorities fixed by the guidelines."

The motion was adopted.

17.14 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES AND OTHER VITAL INDUSTRIES

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of the opinion that Foreign Oil Companies and other vital industries under the control of the 75 monopoly houses be nationalised."

I have no illusions about the fate of this Resolution because I have a long experience of Government's allergy to the subject and its pusillanimity in respect of big money, both native and foreign. I see my friend Mr. Dharia, the Minister of State. I do not see the Minister of Planning who must be busy with more fashionable jobs. I see the Deputy Minister for Industrial Development. I was only hoping to see again the face of his senior Minister that in 1966 had launched a thousand American ships to bring food to our famishing country. Of course, he is not here, per-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

haps, too pre-occupied with 'Small Car' and other gimmicks.

Happily, my long-time friend, the present Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, has made it a point to be present. I came to know him during the days of the first Parliament and, though I have no hopes in this regard, I shall have an expectation that he would like to do something to change the line which a team of previous Ministers, no doubt, under the guidance of the Prime Minister, the relay team from Mr. Asoka Mehta to Mr. Gokhale, had taken egregiously in regard to this country's oil policy.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In one part of my Resolution, I am repeating a demand rejected a few months ago by Government in this House, though it had secured the support—almost universal—from every part of this assembly—and that is, in regard to the nationalisation of the 75 monopoly houses. I shall not spend much time over that aspect of the Resolution.

We all know that the Mahalanobis Committee reported in 1962; the second part of the report never saw the light of the day. Then the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was set up in 1964. Dr. Hazare's celebrated reports exposed the phenomenal growth of monopoly. The Dutt Committee reported in 1969 on the operation of the infamous licensing system. Then the Sarkar Commission was set up to report within six months, but unassisted by Government, it goes on desultorily for more than three years now.

This process of endless inquiry inhibiting action is a deliberate matter. It shows the present power elites' disbelief in the very process of planning, let alone socialism. Thus, a Tata goes on heading Air India, and one of his employees selling soaps and shampoos tops the giant government-owned steel holding company. The Chairman of IFC, IDB, ICICI, LIC, UTC, State

Bank, and so on and so forth hold strong pro-private sector, anti-licensing and anti-nationalisation views and even air them in public. Far too long has this game continued. Let there be some finality and let the issues be faced squarely.

How long shall we go on seeing, as we did in the Exhibition, Asia 1972, Indian economy being represented by Philips, Indian Oxygen, Gust Keen, Williams, Remington Rand, Automatic Tyre Industry of Dunlop and Firestone and so on and so forth, then by Tatas, Mahindras, Kirloskars and others, proudly advertising their collaboration with foreign giants? Can people be left unaware of Tatas and Birlas growing stupendously not only before, but also after, the present Ministry took charge—the Tata increase in assets being from Rs. 505.36 crores in 1967 to Rs. 638.50 crores in 1969, while Birlas grew from Rs. 457.84 crores in 1967 to Rs. 629.60 crores in 1969? The FICCI and Tata memoranda make clear their offer to come to terms with Government provided it gets a free hand to dominate the economy in a different way. No wonder, our most eminent living journalist, Chalapathi Rao, wrote lately with irony and pathos that 25 years ago he was writing articles for the nationalisation of the then decrepit sugar industry and today also, 25 years afterwards, he is continuing to write articles for nationalisation of the even more decrepit sugar industry. The only way is to take the plunge, take over the monopoly houses and the key areas of the economy. But with its fatal fascination for soft options, Government blunders on and hoodwinks the people with hypocritical humbug.

Foreign oil companies not only in India but anywhere else, are meddlesome and rapacious instruments of international financial capital, its octopus grip strangulating the freedom and sovereignty of less fortunate countries—a grip which has begun to loosen with the advance of national

liberation and socialism and will soon be shed. Mossadeq in Iran had to pay heavily for the first attempt at nationalisation in 1951. Since then, a dozen or more countries—Ceylon in 1961, Egypt in 1966, Burma, Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, of course, Cuba and Chile, and then, Algeria, Iraq and Syria—have then nationalised foreign oil companies outright or taken positive steps in that direction. It goes without saying—and cruel experience underlines it—that if a country is to mobilise resources for economic development, if the strategic importance of oil in the development of other industries is kept in view, if national defence and security is to be safeguarded, the Government of that country must have complete control over management and ownership of petroleum resources potential and actual, under-ground or over-ground, off-shore or on-shore. And the only thing to do in regard to foreign oil companies is to take them over. That alone is consistent with the interests of our people and the honour of our India.

There is a celebrated report of our Estimates Committee which in 1967 pinpointed the evil role of ESSO, Burmah-Shell and Caltex. Our free country got into an agreement with them between 1928 and 1953, assuring that for 25 years, they should not be acquired or their operations taken over by Government and if after 25 years we acquire them, we must pay them all 'reasonable compensation'. If there can be an agreed infraction of a country's sovereignty, here it is indeed, and we must wipe out this shame and ignominy.

Fantastic preferential terms were given to these foreign tycoons and I quote the Estimate Committee's words:

"An assurance was given that in the matter of taxation, the Indian Company will not be treated less favourably than if it would have been operating in India as a subsidiary of the parent foreign company."

Further:

"Among the various assurances and concessions the following two are very important:

(i) Rights of the oil companies regarding import of crude oil; and

(ii) Pricing of the Petroleum products on the basis of import parity."

Another stipulation was that they would be allowed to bring in crude oil from sources of supply of their own selection, charging therefore for inflated transport and other additional costs. India would compulsorily release foreign exchange acquired for such imports. It must always be remembered that these three are subsidiaries of the eight big international oil companies, in whose interests, in fact, is neo-imperialist foreign and military policy largely moulded, as witness the frantic effort to use Israel against the emerging freedom of Arab peoples who own the world's most valuable strategic area in terms of oil and other things, as witness also the desperate drive to dominate Africa and South-East Asia and the immeasurable riches of Latin America.

We must not any longer truckle down to these powerful vampires, and we can stand up to them, particularly since the Soviet are our friends and the new wave of friendship for India is blowing over the oil rich Gulf States and especially States like Iraq, a situation of which we should take advantage. But I fear our Foreign Office is nearly illiterate in so far as the links between economic and foreign policy are concerned.

According to figures given in Parliament last year, the foreign oil companies remitted abroad in 1969, a total of Rs. 81.91 crores, Rs. 72.64 crores in 1970 and Rs. 94.49 crores in 1971. This comprises payment for import on crudes, products, coastal

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

freights etc., for dividends, profits and loan payments, and also for royalties and office expenses abroad. In three years, they have taken away nearly Rs. 250 crores in foreign exchange from us.

The Economic Times of the 4th April, 1972 reported that in the last fourteen years, these companies have remitted Rs. 1040 crores from India, more than 70 per cent of which was on marketing and the rest on refining. Dividends declared by them on paid-up capital have been of the order of 40 per cent per annum. It is known that they are using even their accumulated reserves to pay out such large dividends. Every year, they remit 2.5 times their invested capital on marketing account and a sum equal to their invested capital on refinery account. Their assets in India have not increased. In fact, they declined by 5.8 per cent to Rs. 64.6 crores in 1969-70 and further by 2.7 per cent to Rs. 62.8 crores in 1970-71, and this is in spite of the expansion of their refineries without the necessary approval of Government, as the Estimates Committee noted in 1967. Government have been allowing this enormous loot in the name of the 1951 agreements.

On the 13th November, 1972, Mr. Gokhale told the other House, 'These are refinery agreements which are international agreements. So, he concedes that the companies are like sovereign States, and he added—

"I am not saying that we do not have sovereignty to overrule these agreements, but delicate issues are involved and have to be taken into consideration."

Somewhat more important than nursing the delicate plant of Indian sovereignty into strength and splendour is to Government the task of delicate negotiations with the world's oil sharks, but Ceylon and Egypt and Cuba and Chile and Algeria and Iraq have done this, which this old country

cannot do because this Government is timid and halting.

The sordid story of these foreign companies black-mailing us on prices must be remembered. Till Soviet help came in the sixties, we hardly knew how much we were paying for British and American oil. We know how in 1969 they refused price reduction, when Government wanted them to do so. After a long tussle, they agreed to five cents per barrel reduction on crude, but this did not last long. Between 1970 and 1972, they have asked five times for price increase. Often they blamed the fact of increased taxes payable to the oil-producing countries being the reason for the increase, but this is very often phoney. We should of course, do away as soon as possible with this middlemanship and the oil sharks from abroad and have direct contact which we can if we will, with the oil-producing countries, the OPEC and all that sort of thing.

Pending that, the exorbitant claims of the foreign companies have to be disciplined. Unfortunately, Government always succumbs to their blackmailing. Their latest claims have not been conceded by the Government. Government have had to release foreign exchange to the new companies at the new rates demanded. They behaved shabbily, no doubt about that and their blackmailing has meant our foreign exchange bill on crude oil leaping from Rs. 102 crores in 1970 to Rs. 138 crores in 1971 and an estimated Rs. 144 crores in 1972. These international exploiters may further increase prices as a result of the recent American devaluation.

It is notorious that people in high places in the Ministry, in the Planning Commission, in the higher ranks of the civil services, and of course, in the big money circles are linked with these dastardly foreign interests.

When Shri K. D. Malaviya tried with Jawaharlal Nehru's blessings to go ahead, he met with hurdles which are

still very much there. In spite of so much talk about socialism, do we not hear of the recurring Bechtel scandals? Do we not know how the Takru Commission is being disabled from proper discharge of its task by the deliberate bargering by high-ups in the Ministries, in fact, in more than one Ministry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

PRIME MINISTER'S SURVEY OF HOOGLY AND SUNDERBAN AREAS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I am raising this debate on the Prime Minister's survey of Hooghly and Sunderban area (west block). The Prime Minister visited this area on 23rd and 24th January 1973. 23rd January was the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. On 23rd there was an international seminar on Netaji also. We made a request to the Prime Minister to open that seminar and also attend the function at Netaji Bhavan on 23rd January. She declined. She wrote a nice letter to me in which she said that she preferred to visit the Sunderban area and the Hooghly river to look into its developmental programme. The people of West Bengal did not mind in the because they thought that her visit to that scenic area of estuarial Bengal was not a mere pleasure trip but was a trip with a positive purpose for tackling the problem of the development of the Sunderbans area and also the navigability of the river Hooghly.

In 1926, Pandit Motilal Nehru was the only other distinguished personality of India outside Bengal to visit the Sunderbans area. He was so much charmed with that area that he wrote to a friend referring to the splendid beauty of that area that 'this

land of beauty really deserved the name Sunderban'. To the poetic mind, Sunderban has a grandeur and beauty which really inspired many good poems. But in reality, Sunderbans is a land of distress, misery, object poverty and extreme backwardness. Yet this area has plenty of natural resources and immense potentiality of development, development of food development of fish, development of animal husbandry, development of immense quantities of vegetables, jute, cotton, cashew nuts, coconuts and many other commodities.

West Bengal has a marginal deficit in food production. If food cultivation could be intensified in the Sunderbans area, food production only from that area can very largely make up the food deficit of West Bengal.

But the problem there is the salinity of water. Being a coastal region, the salinity of water creates a trouble and a problem for intensive cultivation. The West Bengal Government has set up a Dutch expert committee to go into the problem as to how make the land free of salinity. That committee prepared a project called Delta Project of the Sunderban area. They had suggested a number of embankments, dikes, so that this area could be protected from the salinity of the sea water. With the embankments, with small and giant sluices, salinity could be controlled and a very big area could be brought under intensive cultivation.

As I have already said, if that can be brought under cultivation—there is plenty of sweet water—and if water supply can be assured, the Sunderbans alone can make up very largely the deficit in food production in West Bengal.

Now, leaving aside the question of jute which can be produced in some other areas also, there is a new potentiality for the production of cotton in that area. You know that cotton is a much-wanted commodity in West Bengal. That also can be developed.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Cashewnut production can also be developed there; also coconut. Over and above these, there is a possibility of setting up a paper pulp industry, because there is a forest area and there are plenty of materials for the production of paper pulp there.

Then, let me refer to fish production. The Sudarban area also produces an immense quantity of fish. But for want of communication facilities, what happens? The poor fishermen catch the fish but there is no ice-storage and there is no communication. The result is that what the wholesale dealer gets it at Re. 1 per kilo, sells that fish in the Calcutta market at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per kilo. Four types of fish cultivation are possible there: sweet water fish, brackish water fish, coastal fishing and deepsea fishing. There are the possibilities. You know how hungry the people of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam are for fish.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD
(Bhagalpur): Also Bihar.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: All right; it is very good news. You know, Sir, that the protein content in our food is so low that fish is the only source or the main source of protein for the people of eastern region of India. So, fish cultivation or pisciculture can be developed immensely there and the requirements of the metropolitan city of Calcutta—not only that but the requirements of the industrial areas of West Bengal—can be met adequately from the Sunderbans. There is no necessity of getting fish from Bangladesh if you can set up the fish production centres in the Sunderban area. Also, there is immense possibility of developing animal husbandry in that area.

As I said, the area is full of scenic beauty, and is charming. Some may go to venice, but the natural beauty, the scenic beauty, the forest beauty and the water beauty of the Sunderbans is unique. And then there is the Royal Bengal tiger. You know that is the only area where there is a pos-

sibility of developing a tourist centre. The tourist industry can fetch foreign exchange. It is possible in the Sunderbans to have something like a national Park, or some kind of a sanctuary where the Royal Bengal tigers can be seen. We have passed recently a Bill in this House for the preservation of the wild lives. You know that in the rainy season, the tigers have to live on the tree because the whole island gets flooded. If there are facilities provided there and they are protected, the area can be converted into a very nice, wonderful sanctuary which can attract international tourists.

I forgot to mention the production of prawn in the Sunderbans. It has been accepted all over the world that the Suderbans prawn has the best taste, and it can also earn foreign exchange. There is the Sagar Dwip in the Sunderbans, to which over 10 lakhs of people come from all over India, on the Paush Sankaranti day. But unfortunately, the pilgrims find many difficulties there, because no attention has been paid for making proper arrangements, and there are no communication facilities.

If we want to develop Suderbar area attention should be given to communications. Sometime back some feasibility survey was made of the Hasanabad-Canning Barasat railway. It appears that the results of the survey were encouraging. I do not know whether that report has been placed before the House. But it is essential to have that railway to develop the Sunderban area. There is also the question of road transport. In riverine areas the development of some inland water transport such as steam launch etc., is also necessary.

These West Bengal Government have proposed a Rs. 85 crores project for the development of the Sunderban area. But it is not in a position to provide this amount from its meagre resources. It is not possible without the help of the Central Government. Recently the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India visited that area and he saw good prospects in

financing water transport vessels, fishing, cold storage projects, power tillers, tractors, custom service units, crop and medium term lands.

If we have to develop Sunderban we have to set up a Sunderban Development Authority. I saw a report in some paper yesterday or today that the Government of West Bengal has set apart Rs. 5 lakhs for this purpose. This amount is ridiculous. It is like a drop of water in the ocean.

The Prime Minister has cruised in the estuarine part of river Hooghly also. River Hooghly is the lifeline for Calcutta port which handles 45 per cent of our export trade and nearly 33 per cent of our import trade and serves as the economic grid of the eastern region of India on the bank of the Hooghly Haldia complex, with oil refinery ship building. Soda ash industry etc. The fate of the Calcutta port depends upon the navigability of river Hooghly. The problem of navigability of Hooghly in turn depends upon two factors; one is how quickly we can complete the Farakka Barrage. A major part of this work has been completed but the feeder canal remains. The Irrigation Minister, hon. Dr. K. L. Rao assured the House that the time schedule would be maintained for the excavation of the feeder canal. I want to know whether that time schedule will be maintained or not.

Constant dredging is necessary for maintaining the navigability of Hooghly. Calcutta port has the efficiency to do this but it has not got the equipment or the resources. I conclude by saying that Prime Minister's visit raised high hopes in West Bengal that the problems of the Sunderbans and the navigability problem of Hooghly would be looked into by the Prime Minister herself, and also by the Planning Minister and by the Government of India. I hope that the expectation that has been raised by the Prime Minister's visit to that estuarine area of Bengal will not be in vain but will be fulfilled.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to put this question. To our great pleasure, our beloved Prime Minister, and leader made a visit to Sunderbans to have an on the spot study of the backwardness of the region. It is also seen from the newspapers that the West Bengal Government has already formed a broad headed by a Minister for this purpose.

In view of the removal of backwardness of Sunderbans, the 24 Parganas District deserves political division geographically immediately for better administration. The population of 24 Parganas District is more than 80 lakhs and its division is essential for better administration with a declaration that it is a backward region and with the assurance of subsidy meant for industrialisation and above all an economic planning from the Centre with centrally sponsored schemes and not the planning as envisaged by the State Government as is unrealistic and uneconomical. The ICAR, New Delhi submitted a detailed report for such economic planning considering its resources, ecology and capability about six months back but no fund is allocated till today for this scheme, through approved. There is a proposal—Sunderbans Delta Project—hanging for years after years.

May I know from the Government whether they will consider the Delta Project for Sunderbans development and also formulate an economic planning as revealed by the study report of ICAR? I would also like to know the details of the scheme of development of Sunderbans area as submitted by the West Bengal Government and what other schemes or plans they are considering.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It will give employment potentiality of about 60,000 man years if you develop that area.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. members for giving

[Shri Samar Guha]

this opportunity to Government to clarify two vital issues about Sunderbans area. I do appreciate the feelings of the hon. members. It is a lovely area which has inspired many poets. I can assure the House that various potentialities of Sunderbans area have also inspired the Planning Commission to come out with some specific programmes and we have already requested the West Bengal Government to act accordingly.

A very vital question has been put by Mr. Sarkar regarding the political or administrative division of Sunderbans as a separate district. At present it is part of 24 Parganas District. Because of the various criteria which are made applicable to the district as a whole, it has not been possible for Sunderbans area to take advantages of various schemes meant for concessional finance, 10 per cent subsidy etc. In our discussions, we have suggested to the West Bengal Government to consider the possibility of having Sunderbans as a separate district. No sooner this decision is taken by the West Bengal Government and we receive the necessary data, I can assure the House that we shall immediately take up the matter and on the basis of the data that will be available, it will be our endeavour to see that Sunderbans is declared as an industrially backward area for purpose of concessional finance. It will help to a great extent and I am sure the West Bengal Government will act in that direction.

There are many problems and there is no time for me to go into all the details. But if we want these areas to develop the area of development planning is very much necessary. The West Bengal Government has already taken action, as suggested by the hon. Member. I can again assure the House as we have indicated in the Fifth Plan approach document, the Government will strive for the development of all the backward areas and

particularly of Sunderbans, because I know from my personal knowledge that is a fairly wide area, having tremendous potential. It is nearly a district, having an area of about 4,000 sq. miles and a population of 20 lakhs. So, naturally, it is by itself a district. In view of the various suggestions that are already made here, I may assure the House that the Planning Commission has already taken up the matter with West Bengal Government and we shall, in consultation with the West Bengal Government, come out with an area development programme. No sooner the State Government takes a lead, all possible co-operation and all possible help to the extent possible will be given for the development of the Sunderbans. In fact, I have myself discussed it with the Planning Board. My senior colleague, Shri Dhar, could not be present here because he is not keeping fit. I wanted to mention it earlier because Shri Mukerjee mentioned it we have taken up this matter with the Chief Minister and the West Bengal Planning Board.

One more point regarding the minimum needs programme. Under the Fifth Plan programme, as I have stated in the House the other day, we have requested the State Governments to identify all the villages where there is no drinking water, schools communications or roads or medical facilities. This amount of Rs. 3,300 crores we would like to invest is mainly meant for such areas and I have no doubt that enough advantage will go to the Sunderban areas.

Here I would like to have all possible co-operation from the hon. members. Because, it is not enough if the potentials are there. If the potentialities are to be properly exploited, naturally the involvement of the people and the representatives of the people is necessary. Without their initiative and their leadership it will never be possible. I would request hon. Members to provide that leadership. The Government, on their part, will come

forward with all possible co-operation, including the provision of drinking water and other facilities that are needed.

As I sail in the beginning, no sooner the bifurcation of this district of Sunderbans from the present 24 Par-ganas takes place and no sooner it is identified as an industrially backward area, all possible concessional finance would be available. Hon. Members can rest assured that if a proper integrated area development programme is prepared by the West Bengal Government, funds will not a constraint.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER (Ausgram): As Sunderbans is a backward region, I would request the hon. Member to develop it as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While sitting here we have to look at the whole of the country. Here are several areas which are backward areas. Naturally, I cannot say that I will give priority only to Sunderbans. In the whole country, wherever there are more backward areas, we have been requesting the State Government to prepare area development programmes, and all possible emphasis and priority will be given to such areas all over the country which are called most backward. So,

is not only a question of Sunderbans. While sitting over here, we have to plan for the whole of the country, we have to take care of the whole country. You would kindly appreciate that a Minister in the Ministry of Planning, it would be unfair on my part to take care of only one district or one area. I will have to take care of the whole country. A balanced look will have to be taken. But I do concede here that....(Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say. That is the difficulty. If I allow one Member, then every time the Minister is interrupted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have said here, even if it is not divided, we have requested the West Bengal Gov-

ernment to create the necessary Authority and also to prepare the programme. But I say, in order to facilitate from here, it will be easier and that is why I have made the suggestion.

Now, coming to the problem of Hooghly, I say, we have taken action in three directions. One is the intensive dredging programme; the second is the execution of the river training works and the third is the execution of the Farakka Barrage project. This House will be happy to know that since 1964-65 to 1971-72, for the dredging purposes we have spent Rs. 36.72 crores and nearly 8.4 million tonnes of dredging has been done in that area. There are six dredgers at present and one more, an asturian dredger, costing about Rs. 10 crores has been ordered and it is expected to be in service from July, 1974.

As regards the river training works, the House may be aware that the Akra Spur (bund) scheme, the Fulta point river training scheme and the Bhagirathi Hooghly works have been taken up by the Government. The sum of Rs. 8 crores will be spent in the course of the Fourth Plan but the remaining amount will not be allowed to lapse and it will be spent during the next plan period.

I am aware that a bit delay has been caused. But there were many reasons for that. Now, the whole work has been accelerated. So far as the Farakka Barrage project is concerned, as Prof Samar Guha said, nearly the whole of the work was completed by June, 1971. It is true that some more work yet remains to be done. I can assure the House that by December, 1973, the whole of the work will be completed and it will be possible for us to flow the water from the Ganges through the canal by early 1974. It is the assurance that is being given to the House because we are aware that it this constant flow and essential supplies of water are not kept, naturally, silt accumulates and various barriers are created.. (Interru-

[Shri Mohan Dharia] 18.00 hrs.
 (option) the question is not of 40,000 cusecs of water, or whatever it is but the question is that the navigability throughout the year should be sustained. Whatever water is required, that will be provided. All possible experiments are being done even today and the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona is kept busy for the purpose. An expert advice is being taken. This House can rest assured that whatever water is required for keeping the navigability of the channel will be provided.

18.00 hrs.

There should not be doubt in the minds of any hon. Member; whether it is 40,000 cusecs or 30,000 cusecs or 50,000 cusecs—I will not go into the details—whatever water is required, it will have to be provided and that care will be taken.

I will not take enough time of the House. I can assure the hon. members that the importance of Calcutta Harbour, Calcutta a Port, is well recognised and the Government is well aware of it. Both the Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal will strive hard in order to maintain that importance and navigability, and both the Governments will take due care for the development of the backward areas of Sunderban.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, March 5, 1973, at 11.00 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 5, 1973/Phalguna 14, 1894 (Saka).